

A Peacemaker Feels Palestinians' Wrath

Arafat Loses Backing in Gaza As Settlement Issue Heats Up

By Carlyle Murphy
Washington Post Service

GAZA CITY — A silent rage has descended on this barren battleground of Israeli occupation since a Jewish settler massacred dozens of Palestinians at prayer in Hebron on Friday.

Amid the anger, support for Yasser Arafat and his Palestine Liberation Organization has tumbled nearly to rock bottom among Gazans, the very people who would be the first to profit from the self-rule accord the PLO leader has been painstakingly negotiating with Israel.

Although their sentiments may change again once the outrage subsides, Gazans for the moment have reserved their keenest wrath for the man who signed the historic Israeli-PLO peace accord in Washington on September.

"Arafat is not our leader," spat a man with a stubble of beard who had helped bury an 18-year-old youth shot and killed by Israeli troops here on Sunday during a confrontation at Shafat Mosque. "Whoever kills Jews ... that's our leader. Our leader is who stays with us, feels with us our pain, who struggles with us."

Another man held his nose and grimaced at the mention of Mr. Arafat's name.

A few blocks away, an Israeli helicopter hovered above a plume of black smoke rising against the blue sky, and a loudspeaker at a nearby mosque was blaring a call to arms into the soft Mediterranean breeze.

"This is a religious war between us and the Jews. Now we have to struggle under the flag of Islam."

"Where is peace? What peace? They are deceiving us," said another man who had taken part in the slain youth's burial.

"They call us terrorists, but what can we call them?" another asked.

As crews of the Hebron killings swept through the Gaza Strip, residents here defiantly retreated behind closed doors to observe a three-day work stoppage in memory of the victims, even as Israel imposed a daylight curfew and sealed off Gaza from Israel.

Although there have been sporadic clashes between stone-throwing youths and Israeli troops throughout the territory since then, most people have remained at home.

Some downtown streets in Gaza City looked like they were battered down for a hurricane. Every door, scrawled with graffiti, was shattered. While squads of Israeli soldiers enforced the curfew, young Palestinians enforced the strike, blocking roads with rusting bed-

Shocking End for 46 Cows
Reuters

MAIDSTONE, England — Forty-six cows at a farm in southern England were electrocuted during milking on Tuesday when a fault in the milking machine sent lethal shocks through their udders.

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BRUSSELS BLAST — An explosion at a Brussels apartment building killed four people Tuesday. The cause is being investigated.

PLO to List Demands in Mission to U.S.

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

TUNIS — Dismissing Israel's offer to allow international civilian observers into the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area as insufficient, the Palestine Liberation Organization decided Tuesday to send a mission to Washington to spell out its conditions for resuming peace talks with Israel.

PLO officials said the mission, which is expected to leave Friday, would urge the United States to seek further concessions from Israel to enable Palestinian negotiators to return to the bargaining table following the massacre of Palestinians in a mosque in Hebron on Friday.

The decision to dispatch the mission came in response to President Bill Clinton's invitation to the two parties last weekend to resume peace talks in Washington. But the PLO officials said the mission, which has still not been named, would have no authority to negotiate and was unlikely to meet with Israeli officials.

In a telephone conversation Tuesday afternoon with the U.S. secretary of State, Warren Christopher, Yasser Arafat reportedly expressed the hope that the UN Security Council would adopt a resolution that strengthened the chances for peace.

According to the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, the PLO chairman stressed "the need for the Security Council to issue a resolution guaranteeing the safety and security of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, and changing an international force to carry that out."

Earlier, after a second successive late-night meeting of the PLO Executive Committee, a senior PLO official said the Palestine Liberation Organization was particularly anxious to protect the 2 million Palestinians in the occupied territories against armed Israeli settlers.

The official, Yasser Abd Rabbo, said the PLO wanted all settlers disarmed and kept away from Palestinian towns and villages. It also wants international military observer stations throughout the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Mr. Rabbo said. The PLO also demanded the dismantling of what it called centers of settler "terrorism."

Another member of the PLO Executive Committee, Samir Ghousi, dismissed an offer by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel to allow unarmed international civilian observers to be stationed in the Gaza Strip and around Jericho.

"This is a maneuver to escape tackling the issue seriously," Mr. Ghousi said.

He also dismissed a decision by Israel to release about 300 Palestinian prisoners as "cosmetic surgery," saying that most of the prisoners had been due for release soon and that the gesture did not improve security for the Palestinian population.

The PLO has said that negotiations with Israel will remain suspended while it consults a number of governments. Mr. Arafat, who flew to Algiers on Monday to brief the Algerian government, met Tuesday with a Russian envoy as well as with Greece's foreign minister, Karolos Papoulias. Greece currently holds the rotating presidency of the European Union.

Western specialists said that in the face of intensified hostility toward the peace talks among many Palestinians in the occupied territories, Mr. Arafat appeared to be playing for time, hoping that anti-Israeli protests would slowly peter out, making room for a new diplomatic initiative.

In order to rescue its battered credibility among many Palestinians, the specialists said, the PLO would not only need more concessions from Israel, but would also have to obtain stronger American involvement in the peace process.

China Shows Tape of Political Inmates

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's State Council spokesman gathered several American journalists Tuesday and played for them a videotape purporting to show that four leading political prisoners are in good health.

Since the massacre occurred, the popularity of Arafat has dropped remarkably," said Maohi Zahar, dean of the nursing school at Islamic University. "I think he is passing into a very dangerous and irreversible policy with Israel."

If they insist on going to negotiations, nobody will accept any peace agreement," he said.

The presentation here followed the release in Washington of a letter signed by 54 senators asserting that some Chinese political prisoners have fallen dangerously ill and are not getting adequate medical treatment. The senators called on President Jiang Zemin to release five prisoners, all deemed in serious condition, on medical parole.

Four of the five were featured in the video. They were Liu Gang, Wang Juntao, Chen Ziming and Ren Wanding, all of them convicted for pro-democracy "crimes" during the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstrations.

Given the nature of these prisoners' reported illnesses, which include heart ailments,

hepatitis, stomach and other internal problems, it was impossible to draw any conclusions from the videotape other than the four are conscious, able to sit up at a dinner table and consume food and, in the case of Liu Gang, cut his birthday cake on Jan. 30 and, later, smoke a cigarette while playing a game of pool with another inmate.

There have been a number of reports suggesting Mr. Liu was in a desperate state of health from beatings and torture by other inmates. Chinese officials said the video showing Mr. Liu in an animated and playful state should dispel these claims.

The video clip of Ren Wanding, 49, who is with the State Department to be in danger of losing his eyesight from untreated cataracts and retinal deterioration, was shown at a dinner table with his wife and daughter. The state of Mr. Ren's eyesight could not be discerned from these scenes.

Family members of the prisoners, who have asked not to be specifically identified, say their once-a-month visits are only allowed if they agree to have their reunions videotaped by prison authorities.

This month's lunar new year celebration, the most important family holiday in China, brought special requests from family members to pass the day with the political prisoners. Prison officials informed the families that the extra visits would only be allowed if the families agreed to the videotaping, which in turn could be turned into propaganda material.

The fifth political prisoner in the seniors' letter, Bao Tong, a senior aide to Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang in 1989, was not featured in the video. Mr. Bao's medical condition is perhaps of greatest concern.

A State Department document presented to the Chinese last October said that Mr. Bao had undergone five operations for polyps on his colon, and that subsequent blood tests have shown "steadily" increasing indications that he has an undiagnosed cancer. Two petitions for medical parole to seek treatment were denied in 1993, the State Department document says.

President Bill Clinton reportedly raised the plight of Mr. Bao and other medical cases in his Seattle summit meeting with Mr. Jiang last November.

Mr. Clinton and a procession of his emissaries this winter have reiterated to Chinese leaders that unless they demonstrate "overall significant progress" in human rights, he will cancel China's low tariff trading privilege in the American market. Accounting for and releasing political prisoners is a central element of Mr. Clinton's demands.

The videotape was presented by Zeng Jian-hui, the minister directly responsible to Prime Minister Li Peng for disseminating government policy pronouncements. Mr. Zeng, in playing the videotape, said he was responding to "distortions" in foreign news media about the health of several well-known political prisoners.

WORLD BRIEFS

Journalist for Algerian TV Is Slain

PARIS (Reuters) — Gunmen killed a journalist for the Algerian state television station ETV, the official Algerian press agency, AFP, reported Tuesday.

APS, monitored in Paris, blamed three armed Muslim militants for the Monday night attack against Abdelkader Hireche, 29. Two people traveling with Mr. Hireche were wounded.

At least eight Algerian journalists have been killed in violence that has plagued the country since the authorities in January 1992 canceled an election that the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front was poised to win. The party was subsequently banned by an Algerian court.

German State Orders Reactor Shut

WIESBADEN, Germany (Reuters) — The state of Hesse has ordered the closing of one of the country's oldest nuclear reactors because of safety concerns, the state environment minister, Jochen Fischer, said Tuesday. The national government asserted that Mr. Fischer did not have authority to close the plant.

The federal environment minister said in Bonn that the Hesse regional government still needed the approval of national regulatory authorities and invited officials from Hesse to talk on Thursday.

The 20-year-old Biblis reactor, near Darmstadt, has been out of operation since December because of an inspection. Its operator, RWE AG, planned to restart it next Tuesday.

Court Gives Songwriter New Hearing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court made it easier on Tuesday for defendants who ward off copyright-infringement lawsuits to have the other side pay their lawyer fees.

The unanimous decision will give a singer and songwriter, John Fogerty, a new hearing in his effort to be reimbursed for fees paid to lawyers who defended him in a copyright fight. Mr. Fogerty, formerly of the group Creedence Clearwater Revival, had been sued by holders of a right to a 1970 song of his who alleged that a song he published in 1980 differed only in the lyrics. A jury decided this was not the case.

A federal appeals court had ruled that defendants in such cases can be awarded lawyer fees only if the lawsuit was frivolous or filed in bad faith. That created a double standard, because people who successfully sue to protect copyrights can be awarded lawyer fees under a far less stringent standard. "Prevailing plaintiffs and prevailing defendants are to be treated alike," Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist wrote for the court.

Major to Press Irish Peace Efforts

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Major, who received President Bill Clinton's support for efforts to end the violence in Northern Ireland, said Tuesday he would press on with peace efforts despite recent setbacks.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Major met privately at the White House for talks aimed, in part, at ending tensions between the two governments over a recent U.S. decision to allow an IRA leader to enter the United States.

Mr. Major sought to play down the impact of a decision Monday by Northern Ireland's main Protestant party, the Unionists, to reject a British peace initiative within 24 hours. Earlier, Sinn Fein, political wing of the Irish Republican Army, withheld crucial backing from the faltering peace efforts.

Malaysia Accuses Murdoch in Feud

KUALA LUMPUR (Combined Dispatches) — The Malaysian government on Tuesday accused Rupert Murdoch, the global media executive of engineering British press attacks on Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad that led Kuala Lumpur to impose trade sanctions on London.

"Murdoch seems to be using Sky television and The Times to run down Dr. Mahathir," said Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim.

The government said last week that no new government-related contracts would be awarded to British companies. The action, in response to reports saying Mr. Murdoch's establishment took kickbacks from British contractors, has cost British companies billions of pounds, especially in infrastructure and military contracts. The government was particularly enraged by a Feb. 20 article in the Sunday Times concerning allegations that a payment of \$50,000 had been made by a major construction company, George Wimpey International. (AP, Reuters)

India to Strengthen Military Forces

NEW DELHI (AP) — India plans to increase spending on one of the world's largest armed forces by 20 percent, a new military buildup after three years of austerity.

The effect of the budget presented to Parliament on Monday was to advance Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's economic restructuring program of the past three years, but it would also give 230 billion rupees (\$7.4 billion) to the military.

Overall spending would be 1.5 trillion rupees — 17.4 percent higher than last year. The rise in military expenditures occurs at a time of rising tensions between India and Pakistan in their dispute over the border state of Kashmir. The two countries have fought three wars since independence in 1947.

For the Record

The number of people in South Africa missing after a mud slide last week that devastated a residential neighborhood in the town of Virginia has dropped to 25 while the death toll remained at 14. Most of the original 80 listed as missing were either away or fled to safety. The mud engulfed more than 250 houses in the town southwest of Johannesburg. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Egypt Reopens Display of Mummies

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt reopened a display of royal mummies about 3,500 years old on Tuesday, hoping they would help attract tourists scared away by Muslim militant attacks.

The 11 mummies, taken out of exhibition in 1980, include pharaohs such as Ramses II, who ruled Egypt for 67 years until his death in 1224 B.C., as well as three queens of the pharaohs. Another 16 mummies are being prepared for the public.

An oil slick was drifting toward the Dutch coast northwest of Amsterdam Tuesday, threatening thousands of sea birds. The slick, 20 kilometers (12 miles) long, was spotted off the North Sea coast of Egmond-sun-Zee, heading toward the beach. The beach was closed last month after thousands of packets of fungicide washed ashore. (AP)

Dysentery has killed more than 400 Zimbabweans since an outbreak in November. Health Minister Timothy Stamps said. The disease has affected nearly 44,000 people in the country of 10 million. Mr. Stamps said the government was combating it by purifying water supplies and by launching a public awareness program. (Reuters)

Barcelona subway workers walked off the job Tuesday, shutting down Metro lines in the first of 12 strikes planned to force contract concessions from the municipal transport company. (AP)

The opening of Denver's new airport will be delayed more than two months to May 15 so its high-tech baggage system can be fixed, Mayor Wellington Webb said. Also not working were TV screens that will show flight information, and about 25 security doors. This is the third time the airport's opening was pushed back. Stapleton International Airport will continue operating until the new airport opens. (AP)

A Northwest Airlines 747 from Hong Kong caught fire Tuesday shortly after landing at Narita airport east of Tokyo, but no one was injured, an official said. The fire, in one of the engines, was promptly extinguished. The 245 passengers and crew waited until the jet was out and left the runway about 30 minutes later, he said. The runway was temporarily shut. (AP)

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'I Am in Control,' Yeltsin Says, Vowing To Maintain Peace

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW—President Boris N. Yeltsin said Tuesday that he remained in full control despite a controversial political amnesty for his hard-line opponents, and he warned his newly freed foes that they would be promptly rearrested if they made trouble.

The leaders of an October uprising against Mr. Yeltsin, including a former vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, walked out of jail on Saturday thanks to a political amnesty approved by the lower house of parliament, which is dominated by Communists and nationalists. Parliament leaders said the amnesty would promote optional reconciliation, but reformists said it could return Russia to the edge of civil war.

Mr. Yeltsin himself had made no public comment on the amnesty until Tuesday, when he met with the parliamentary speaker, Ivan Rybkin. According to senior officials, the president had tried but failed to block the release, prompting the resignation Saturday of his attorney general and subsequent finger-pointing among top aides.

"At the moment I see no real danger to civic peace, and I am fully in control of the socio-political situation," Mr. Yeltsin told Mr. Rybkin, according to a presidential spokesman. "At the slightest attempt by them to try to destabilize the situation in the country, they will immediately be arrested."

In response to the same amnesty resolution, a military court ended the trial of the leaders of an August 1991 coup against the then-Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Ten alleged plotters were released without any verdict, although the prosecutor had asked that the trial be concluded before an amnesty could take effect.

The aborted 1991 coup, which isolated Mr. Gorbachev in a vacation home and sought to impose emergency rule, dissolved after three days thanks to the incompetence and indecision of its leaders and the resistance of Mr. Yeltsin and his supporters. The coup accelerated the breakup of the Soviet Union.

A former Soviet vice president, Gennadi I. Yanayev, a coup plotter best known for his trembling hands during a midcourt news conference and for his later admission that he had been drinking at the beginning of the putsch, hailed the trial's closure as "a triumph of justice."

"In August, 1991, we tried, albeit

clumsily, to rescue the Fatherland, and I think that the court acted intelligently and made a profoundly moral decision," Mr. Yanayev said.

The ending of the trial means that the putschists' claim that Mr. Gorbachev secretly or tacitly supported the coup, something Mr. Gorbachev has always denied, will most likely never be tested in a court of law. But one of the emergency committee members, General Valentin Varennikov, said he would bring suit against Mr. Gorbachev and others for the dismantling of the Soviet Union.

"Like the whole of the Soviet people, I think that Mikhail Gorbachev and the company he brought with him are guilty of this," the former deputy defense minister said.

Few of the amnesty 1991 plotters are likely to play an active role in Russian politics today. But the seven leaders of the October events are less likely to stay away from politics.

Mr. Yeltsin said that their acceptance of amnesty implies an acceptance of their guilt in the events of Oct. 3 and 4, which claimed more than 140 lives and ended with tank commanders loyal to Mr. Yeltsin blasting the parliament building. But Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, speaker of the parliament which Mr. Yeltsin dissolved last fall in the run-up to the bloody uprising insisted in an interview that Mr. Yeltsin is the guilty one.

"Recall the president staged a coup," Mr. Khasbulatov told the conservative newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya*. "What was the Supreme Soviet to do?" he asked.

"We acted in full compliance with the law."

Asked who would have the final say in history, Mr. Khasbulatov, who has forsaken further involvement in politics, answered, "Not Yeltsin, for sure. He is doomed." And, referring to the president and his defense and interior ministers, Mr. Khasbulatov added, "Their trial is still ahead."

Indeed, Sergei Balurin, a nationalist member of both the Supreme Soviet and the current parliament, agreed that those who shut the parliament — meaning Mr. Yeltsin and his supporters — should be "taken to task and prosecuted."

But Mr. Rybkin urged peace and restraint, saying Mr. Yeltsin and parliament would work together to promote national accord.

"There will be no coups, no civil war," he said.

Solzhenitsyn, Soon to Leave, Offers Town His Gratitude

The Associated Press

CAVENHILL, Vermont — The Nobel Prize-winning author Alexander Solzhenitsyn made a rare public appearance to say an emotional thank you and farewell to neighbors in his home in exile. "You forgave me my unusual way of life, and even took it upon yourselves to protect my privacy," he said, about 200 residents of Cavenhill at the annual town meeting.

"For this, I have been truly grateful throughout all these years; and now, as my stay here comes to an end, I thank you."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said he and his wife, Natalya, planned to return to Russia at the end of May, but that his sons would continue to live in Cavenhill.

He spoke in Russian, and his son Stephan, 20, translated.

"I hope I can be of at least some help to my tortured nation, although it is impossible to predict how successful my efforts will be," he said.

The crowd at the meeting in a school gymnasium gave him a standing ovation.

BOSNIA: Serbian Leader Agrees to Allow Aid Flights to Muslim Enclave

Confirmed from Page 1

"Our policies are heading very much in the same direction."

The talks in Moscow between Mr. Karadzic and Mr. Krzayev prompted a blunt reaction from Bosnian government leaders, who said they wanted no part of the deal over opening the Tuzla airport.

The vice president in the Muslim-led Bosnian government, Ejup Ganic, a hard-liner, called the agreement "an insult" to the United Nations and accused the Russians of lacking neutrality and supporting "aggressors and war criminals." He said there were more than enough Russians in Bosnia already.

"This technique of injecting Russians into the conflict to face the West is unacceptable," he said.

Bosnia's Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic,

sounded a similar note in a letter to Yasushi Akashi, the special representative in the former Yugoslavia of the UN secretary-general, Boutros Ghali.

"It is my duty to inform you that we do not approve of the arrival of additional Russian troops to Bosnia and Herzegovina," said the letter, which was distributed at the UN headquarters in New York on Tuesday. It was not clear when the letter had been written.

About 400 Russian troops serving with the UN force in Croatia were moved to the Sarajevo area last month. The Russian parliament recently approved the sending of another 300 soldiers to Bosnia.

"The Russian side expressed its willingness to send its observers to Tuzla because of the important humanitarian significance of opening the airport," a joint communiqué issued in Moscow said.

He said the Russian monitors would be placed under the command of the UN sector commander, Colonel Ulf Hemansson of Sweden, who would define the Russians' role.

(Reuters, AP)

EU: Union Reaches Accord With Finland and Sweden

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away from the southern states. France has shared Spain's concerns, and Alain Lamassoure, the minister for European affairs, acknowledged that it would be con-

siderably more difficult to operate a Union of 16 states. But he said he welcomed expansion because the four countries had endorsed EU efforts to develop a common foreign policy, a key French concern.

The addition of the four would virtually double the Union's geographical size and create an economic and political bloc with some 372 million inhabitants and an economic output of 5.9 trillion European Currency Units (\$6.7 trillion).

In contrast, the North American Free Trade Agreement links 360 million consumers in the United States, Canada and Mexico, with a combined output of some \$6 billion.

More important, EU officials hope the new members will help realize the sense of Euro-pessimism fostered by recession, the Union's ineffectual response to the war in the former Yugoslavia and internal divisions over how far to carry EU political integration.

The four candidates are nearly a third wealthier than the EU average, already enjoy close economic ties with the Union and have deep democratic traditions.

Their membership is expected to give a boost to the Union's budget as well as its morale, and it is regarded by Germany as an essential first step toward the eventual membership of Poland, Hungary and other Eastern European countries.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl emphasized that point in Bonn on Tuesday by encouraging Hungary's prime minister, Peter Boross, to apply for EU membership this spring.

BOOKS

ria can evoke the sublime silence of a forest on a windless winter day. Or it can summon up bleak landscapes engorging Ice Age mammoths and Guglii corpses. Anecdotes about Siberian cold astound us. Whatever the world Siberia suggests, the place seems remote. Conventionally viewed through a European prism, it hovers somewhere east of the Urals and north of Mongolia, the ultimate Ultima Thule.

Such stereotypes obscure the paradoxical diversity found in five million square miles (75 percent of

Russia) sprawling across nine time zones. Siberia has winters cold enough to crack steel and summers hot enough to carbonize root shingles. Siberia was a refuge as well as a receptacle. Before 1917, millions of peasants, minorities, and religious dissidents flocked there for land and freedom. Remote? Perhaps from New York or London, but not from Harbin, Seoul, Sapporo, or Anchorage.

As a wild and untamed frontier, Siberia has — not surprisingly — struck some observers as Russia's counterpart to the American West, generating earnest searches for grassroots democracy and business opportunities.

Before Walt Whitman celebrated the common destiny of Russians and Americans, New England and California entrepreneurs nurtured visions of Siberian empires. Henry Adams wrote Henry Cabot Lodge in 1891 that the United States "could Americanize Siberia." These scenarios acquired a certain substance after 1900, when trans-Siberian railroad construction and an influx of peasant settlers created markets for steel, rolling stock, agricultural equipment, and consumer goods.

The Siberian dream survived revolutionary upheavals and the fiasco of the Allied intervention (1918-1920) to resurface after 1941 when the Soviet-American wartime alliance fostered wishful thinking about what was then solemnly called "democracy's first line of defense." Visiting Yakutia in 1942, Wendell Willkie wrote that it reminded him of his hometown, Elkhart, Indiana.

W. Bruce Lincoln's "The Conquest of a Continent" appears at a time when Siberia is enjoying a topicality not entirely unlike that of the early 1900s and 1940s. Thanks to the unforeseen consequences of perestroika, Vladivostok and other "closed" cities have become accessible. Dissolution of the USSR unleashed centrifugal forces within the Russian Republic, generalizing talk of autonomy and even independence.

"The Conquest of a Continent: Siberia and the Russians" is a marketable but historically misleading title. "Conquest" has forensic appeal for those who would draw an analogy between Siberia and Mexico or Peru, but the term does not accurately describe a process that at least in the 17th century was closer to infiltration. Siberia is not "a continent." Moreover, Siberia's spatial contours are ambiguous, depending upon whether Siberia is defined as extending to the Pacific littoral or to the Pacific watershed.

Today a new generation of researchers is taking advantage of post-Soviet accessibility to immerse themselves in Siberian and Far Eastern communities and archives. These efforts will very likely produce fresh popular syntheses within a few years. Meanwhile, "The Conquest of a Continent" can serve as an appetizer for more substantial fare.

John J. Stephan, who teaches Siberian history at the University of Hawaii and is the author of "Sakhalin: The Kuril Islands" and the forthcoming, "The Russian Far East," wrote this for The Washington Post.

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NATO Shows Its Might, but Political Questions Remain

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In a relatively risk-free attack in the skies over Bosnia, NATO has revived its claim to be an allied deterrent force in Europe with at least the semblance of political will to act decisively.

Analysts in Washington and at NATO headquarters in Brussels say that although the downing of four planes over Bosnia represented a small step in a strictly military sense, it offered a substantial demonstration of NATO's hefty military and technological capability, one that had remained in check for 45 years.

The political side of the NATO equation remains murkier, leaving unanswered serious questions about NATO's stomach for future military intervention in Bosnia, especially on the ground, where the killing is taking place.

High on the list is whether Russia, NATO's former nemesis, will support

similar NATO efforts in the future and the extent to which Russia will cooperate in future UN resolutions on Bosnia.

Months of vague warnings and conditioned pronouncements on Bosnia by NATO leaders had raised widespread questions about the alliance's willingness

After meeting in Washington with the Prime Minister John Major of Britain, President Bill Clinton said Tuesday that the attack "was something done in the course of business."

"It should not be read in any way as a departure of strategy or tactic because of what's going on now generally," Mr. Clinton said. He added: "I think it should only serve to make people want to resolve this more quickly, to go on with the negotiations now. That's what I'm hopeful of."

In a warning to Serbian commanders who might be contemplating revenge attacks on NATO and UN troops, the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, told the Reuters news agency: "Better keep your hands off because we will not hesitate to draw our own conclusions."

A NATO diplomat in Brussels, speaking on the condition that he not be identified, said there was no question that the

NATO allies had "toughened" their thinking on Bosnia in recent weeks.

"There's a sense that enough is enough," he said. "No one has ever doubted that — in the context of action in the air — NATO superiority is overwhelming."

Don Snider, director of political-military affairs at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, said in an interview that NATO's action Monday "put some teeth into NATO's utterly devastated credibility" on Bosnia.

But he cautioned that it provided diplomats with only a bit more leverage. It is still unclear, he said, whether NATO is willing to use its military might to strike ground targets and how much tacit support NATO can give to future NATO military actions.

In his view, any "caphoric dream" in Washington of a strategic alliance with Russia is misguided, and Moscow is likely to become more of an obstacle to Western efforts in the United Nations.

One positive diplomatic element of NATO's newfound resolve, he said, is the willingness of Germany to use its influence with Croatia in forging a negotiated peace in the former Yugoslavia.

From a military standpoint, Mr. Snider termed the NATO operation "superb."

It also had the advantage of offering commanders a highly isolated target. The possibility of civilian casualties was minimal and the violation of the UN no-flight zone was unquestioned. NATO aircraft based in Italy have been flying sorties over Bosnia for months, and there was little chance for error.

After nearly two years of bloody civil war, these were finally the air strikes that some proponents of NATO action had long waited for, but they were not the messier strikes on ground targets that others had feared as a potential spark to a larger powder keg.

TOMB: Blunders and Blind Spots

Confirmed from Page 1

Galil automatic rifle. Dr. Goldstein landed in as easily on the streets of Hebron as a businessman would in a three-piece suit on a New York street corner.

General Yatom, commander of Israel's Army forces in the West Bank, told the cabinet this week: "The main fear was always that Arabs would harm Jews."

Dr. Goldstein was a leading activist in Kach, the Jewish extremist group whose symbol is a clenched fist and whose members believe Arabs have to be expelled from Israel and the West Bank. Although it was a small, fanatic organization to most Israelis, Kach — founded by Rabbi Meir Kahane — thrived in the tense environment of Hebron and nearby Kiryat Arba, the Jewish settlement where Dr. Goldstein lived and worked as a doctor.

"There were two legal enforcement systems in the territories," said the historian and newspaper commentator Tom Segev, "the one which acted against the Palestinians, and the one which looked the other way when the settlers acted wildly."

Even this week, the night after the government approved the arrest of Kach leaders, two of the group's leaders eluded the police and appeared on national television boasting about their freedom to move about while Arabs were under curfew.

The militant settlers are well-known to the soldiers at the site and are nicknamed "cave mehagim," or those who are crazy about the Cave of the Patriarchs, as Jews call the site. According to General Yatom, the Israeli commander, "It was out something extraordinary or unusual to see this doctor, who was well known by the soldiers, wearing his military reserve uniform and carrying his rifle."

On Fridays, the delicate balance grows even more sensitive because both Jews and Arabs come to pray. Instead of a dozen or so worshippers, the hills fill with hundreds of Arabs in the morning. Last Friday was made even more explosive because both the Jewish festival of Purim, when Jews celebrate with food and drink, and the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, when Arabs fast all day, were celebrated.

PEACE: PLO Shrugs Off Release

Confirmed from Page 1

by subjected to "administrative action or detention" following the Hebron massacre. He acknowledged that of five supposed extremist leaders being sought, only one had been detained and implied that none had so far been detained.

He said that, as a democratic state, Israel had shied from using administrative detention and other actions against Jews, even though he acknowledged that the measures had been applied to "no more than 100 or 150 Palestinians" in recent months.

"What happened on Friday was going beyond a red line," he said.

Israel says it is holding about 9,000 Palestinian prisoners, but human rights monitors put the figure higher. The authorities said 500 of them were released Tuesday.

A further 300 are to be set free this week from the two main detention centers, Ketziot prison camp in southern Israel and Daburiya prison in the West Bank. The army said that only those prisoners who had oozed "shed blood" or taken part in terrorist operations and those who belonged to organizations supporting peace qualified for release.

By contrast, Police Minister Moshe Shahal said the authorities had drawn up a list of "less than 100" Jewish extremists who would

Israeli Army Kills West Bank Settler</

International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Evil Act, Evil Rhetoric

President Ezer Weizman of Israel was surely right when he called the massacre at the Tomb of the Patriarchs "anti-Jewish and anti-Israel." Doubtless his horror is echoed by most of his compatriots. But as shocking as the deed itself — the gunning down by an Israeli settler of more than 40 Muslims as they knelt at prayer — is the venomous rhetoric that followed from a small group of settlers.

Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, used cauterizing words on Monday to condemn the sympathizers of Baruch Goldstein. "You are not partners in the Zionist enterprise," he told them. "Sensible Judaism splits you out ... You are a shame on Zionism and an embarrassment to Judaism."

He was addressing those in the fanatical settler community that was home to the gunman, by whom Dr. Goldstein is now viewed as a hero. The oratory at his funeral reeked of racist hatred. "One million Arabs," Rabbi Yaakov Perrin declaimed in his eulogy, "are not worth a Jewish fingernail."

This is the language of terrorism and of ethnic cleansing, that legitimates and inflames the ugliest of human instincts: to feel righteous in the murder of innocent people. These are words that will be difficult to erase, be-

cause they will confirm the worst fears of Israel's enemies — and the worst fantasies of anti-Semites around the world. "We are all Goldstein," a man shouted at the murderer's funeral — a view evidently shared by many of his neighbors. A chilling sentiment.

Especially chilling for Americans, perhaps, is the fact that Dr. Goldstein and many of his fellow settlers began their odyssey in the United States, which continues to be an important source of both immigrants and financial support for the settlements in the occupied territories. Dr. Goldstein was a follower of Rabbi Meir Kahane, who used his base in Brooklyn to preach hatred of Arabs and escalated the Jewish struggle for a homeland into a crusade whose imperatives put its adherents above the law and exempted them from compassion.

Even among those in the United States who support the settlements, most do not share the poisonous views that motivated Dr. Goldstein's crime. They must move swiftly to condemn both the act itself and the rhetoric of these dangerous days. Neither American dollars nor Americans' moral support must help to nourish the dark legacy of Baruch Goldstein.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

What Next in Bosnia?

Alliance history was made on Monday. With the first shot that NATO ever fired in anger, two American F-16s over Bosnia downed four outclassed, well-armed warplanes of the Bosnian Serbs. The purpose was to enforce a NATO-decreed "no-fly zone" that Serbian helicopters had been ignoring with impunity since last April. President Bill Clinton, not alone, was quick to present the new touch of combat as a definitive affirmation of NATO's resolve.

A baptism of fire has an undeniable resonance. But if it does not fulfill NATO's essential purpose of advancing a political settlement, further military tests, and not such easy ones, lie ahead. Is NATO ready to deliver on its August pledge to use force to prevent the "strangulation" of Sarajevo, where Serbs, although they have taken down their big guns, still claim authority to choke off relief convoys? Is it ready to use the force it has similarly threatened to relieve the siege of Tuzla, which Serbs shelled heavily again on Monday? Even more to the point for Americans, is the United States ready to put in the peacekeeping troops that would give it the extra weight that France and other allies and now Russia have gained by deploying peacekeepers of their own?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mixed Verdict on Waco

The jury's mixed verdict in the deaths of four of the Treasury agents who raided the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Texas, has dealt another mortifying blow to federal law enforcement. Just about the only person who does not view the verdict as a rebuke to the massive and unnecessary police action is Attorney General Janet Reno.

The raid, a year ago Monday, was botched, as were most of the government's efforts to arrange the surrender of the heavily armed cultists David Koresh. Along with dozens of his followers and their children, Mr. Koresh perished last April in a fiery response to a final raid by the FBI.

The Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms launched its February attack even though it knew that the Davidians fully expected it. That would seem to suggest that the cultists engaged in premeditated murder. But no: all 11 defendants were acquitted of murder. The jury did convict five defendants of manslaughter, holding them responsible for the deaths of the agents.

Under the judge's instruction, the lesser manslaughter verdict was justified if the accused acted "in the sudden heat of passion caused by adequate provocation." Thus the jury credited the five convicted cultists with an element of self-defense.

What more can be salvaged in Waco's

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Playing Balkan Games?

It was the first time in its history that NATO had fired in anger. Why now?

If it were the Bismarcks and Talleyrand who were conducting foreign policy today and not the Kinkels, Christophers and Hurds, one might discern the outlines of a subtle game. The story begins on Feb. 17, 100 hours before the end of the ultimatum against the Serbs. Suddenly, Russia leapt onto the stage, seizing the Serbs by the scruff of the neck. The ultimatum and the bombs were unnecessary, for the Serbs had promised Moscow they would withdraw their heavy weaponry.

That was good for Sarajevo, but not all that pleased for NATO and the United States. The alliance and Washington could only look on in distress while the old rival, which seemingly had lost its teeth, suddenly started pulling all the strings. For 40 years, the West (with Tito) managed to keep Soviet Russian influence

away from the Adriatic. And now suddenly Moscow was leading the game. NATO was neutralized and the Russians — half protectors, half masters of the Serbs — had shown that they alone were setting the rules. Cynics might now think that the downing of four Serbian bombers amounted to an elegant Western countermove. The action could be the signal that NATO again holds the initiative. And the Russians could no longer protest against this than NATO could protest against Russia's coup of two weeks earlier.

But if the West has, with its F-16s, gotten back into the power-politics game as Moscow's equal, this offers an opportunity now to try out a *caravan* strategy. If Washington and Moscow were to cool off their newly inflamed rivalry and move together in the Balkans, the chances of bringing the Serbs to reason (always with the threat of violence implicit) would be vastly improved.

—Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

Murderous Tribalism In Civilized Disguise

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It was sheer coincidence that the evening chosen to see "Schindler's List" at the local movie house coincided with the appalling news of the massacre in the Hebron mosque. The power of Steven Spielberg's film about the horrors of the Holocaust added weight to the tragedy of the shootings on the West Bank.

As you watched the cold-blooded Nazi commandant of the film's forced labor camp in occupied Po-

wer the horror of this century, repeated over and over, is that people can be brought so easily to see their neighbors not just as enemies but as nonhuman objects, to be liquidated without a second thought.

land, who used Jewish prisoners for pre-breakfast target practice from the balcony of his villa, the mind turned inevitably to Baruch Goldstein, the Brooklyn-born physician who unloaded three magazines of bullets from his assault rifle into innocent Muslims at prayer on Friday, killing more than 40 of them.

The crimes cannot be equated. The Holocaust was a government policy that exterminated millions. Dr. Goldstein's crime was the act of an extremist, promptly condemned by the government of Israel.

But the horror of this century, repeated over and over, is that people can be brought so easily to see their neighbors not just as enemies but as nonhuman objects, to be liquidated without a second thought.

What is this curse that mocks this century's advances in education, in science and, yes, in international cooperation? Hannah Arendt and other philosophers have wrestled with the question, but it almost defies understanding. Beneath the veneer of civilization, there is a strain of tribalism in us that can lead people to

commit cold-blooded murder. It is as if they feel driven to act in ways that not only destroy lives but deny the essential humanity of their victims.

The most virulent expressions are often racial. Throughout the history of the United States, the stain of slavery — the institutionalized expression of the impulse to dehumanize others — has besmirched American professions of equality and freedom. It surfaces still, in much of the mail I get when I write about crime or welfare or education. Too many white Americans still consign African-Americans to a lesser status, believing that "they" won't obey the law, or work for a living or try to improve themselves through schooling.

Americans are not unique in suffering these twisted thoughts. Segregation and stratification on the basis of race and color are ubiquitous. The restrictive immigration policy of country after country rest as much on prejudice as they do on any economic calculus.

Some may see the day when God or nature create separate races, but that is out of our hands. When atrocities are committed in the name of nationality or religion, however, it is harder to feel blameless. This is a perversion of our own making, a reminder that even the noblest of institutions can have appallingly ugly underides.

Nothing is more basic and yet more elevating to humans than the religious concepts that reconcile us

with each other and to the great mysteries of life and death. But it is probably the case that more men and women and children have been slaughtered in the name of religious faith than in almost any other cause.

If one person believes that he is giving witness to holy truth, while the other is affirming heresy, then no weapon is proscribed. At least that is how it has worked from the Crusades right down to Hebron.

National and ethnic pride can be strongly protective forces. But they have been twisted so often into excuses for violence that they can seem a curse. The slaughter of what was Yugoslavia no longer abates for a moment than the Middle East erupts.



The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

protagonist, the ambitious German industrialist. Mr. Schindler is seemingly quite happy exploiting the Jewish slave labor that the Nazis provide him, but he rebels when those same workers are threatened with extermination.

In real life, Mr. Schindler's quahogs saved lives, which is why he has been singled out for sympathetic examination in this movie. But he was also complicit in a system which slaughtered millions of others not lucky enough to be on his list.

Everywhere one turns, in the news and in the theater, that damnable duality of human nature confronts you. There is no escaping it.

The Washington Post

A Mad Assault on an Unfinished Edifice of Peace

By Gideon Rafael

ERUSALEM — Disaster has struck Israel.

Not by a cruel act of nature but by a premeditated outburst of the depravity of man. The victims were Muslims praying to the God of Abraham, forbear of Israel and Islam. The victims were all the people of goodwill — Arabs, Jews and humanity at large — who are praying and working for peace.

The dastardly killer, his mind envenomed by his adherence to a cult of barbarism, aimed at the destruction of the edifice of peace at the critical hour of its completion.

The people of Israel, traumatized by the act of savagery committed from their midst, are rallying to rid the country of the poisonous weeds defacing its political landscape. The cathartic experience will lead them to a process of ethical cleansing

that refashions their country's tarnished image. Israel has to reflect on its political action, as much as its neighbors have to. This writer warned on this page on Jan. 16 that procrastination could "only lead to more senseless bloodletting and exacerbation." Not in his most terrible nightmare could he have imagined the horror of Hebron.

Peace must be saved from the ruins. The international community and the United States at its head must launch a vigorous rescue operation, pressuring the parties to abide by their obligations.

Peace negotiations must be conducted continuously and diligently. Their collapse could turn the tragedy of Hebron into a disaster for the whole Middle East.

draughts that widen disagreement instead of promoting compromises of consent.

The druths between Arabs and Israelis is still deep, and the gulf separating them is still wide. The massacre of Hebron has deepened the abyss. It can be bridged by determined intervention by the United States supported by the forces of peace in the international community. Peace negotiations must be conducted continuously and diligently. Their collapse could turn the tragedy of Hebron into a disaster for the whole Middle East.

The writer, a former director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and ambassador to the United States, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Beyond the Horror, a Difference: The President Bowed His Head

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — For all Israelis but a handful, the massacre of the Muslims at prayer was one of the saddest days in the country's history.

That fact does nothing to assuage grief or diminish the crime. Still, it does tell a great deal about the gap between Arab and Israeli societies — and the importance of not allowing shock or sorrow to overwhelm the awareness of the difference.

As long as the difference goes unmentioned, as long as the world's politicians, clergymen, intellectuals and journalists act as if it does not exist, they diminish the chances of peace, or even easement between Arab and Jew in the Mideast.

Baruch Goldstein committed a monstrous act of terrorism that cannot be softened by talk of his rage or sense of injustice. But collectively and individually, Israelis denounced the crime; some even saw it as a time for national contrition.

After the massacre, the president of Israel went to Hebron to bow his head. He said that nothing worse had happened in the history of Zionism. In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin set up a top-level investigation.

ordered settlers deemed dangerous to be detained, disarmed or arrested.

Benjamin Netanyahu, the opposition Likud leader, said the crime was a "despicable abomination." In New York, Jews prayed for the Muslim dead in a Christian church.

And now it is healthy and wise to ask some questions. When 22 Jews in an Istanbul synagogue were murdered at prayer, did Yasser Arafat visit Israeli offices to express sorrow? When Pan Am 103 was bombed out of the sky, did Arab states immediately begin an investigation? When Israeli athletes were murdered in Munich or Israeli cities were hit with Iraqi missiles, was weeping heard in Arab streets — or rejoicing?

Another difference: The mosque murderer was not ordered into action by a state-sponsored terrorist squads like those that have moved out from Syria, Iraq and Lebanon to kill Israelis, dissident Palestinians and Westerners decade after decade — and to this day. No services of regret. What Arab president bows his head?

If we let these things go unsaid, we become parties to the offense of moral equivalence, the curse of Western society. In the days of the Communist empire, it was committed by the left and the stupid. Eventually they said that people were suffering under capitalism as well as communism, so there was no great moral judgment to make between the two.

For a half-century, moral equivalence has been shield and weapon for those who oppose the existence of Israel or find a particular Israeli government not to their liking. An act of repression or violence in Israel's democratic society becomes worse than the built-in repression and murder that are the very basis of Arab states at war with Israel.

In the name of Soviet power, moral equivalence was the cover-up for a leaning toward left-wing totalitarianism. About Israel, since independence moral equivalence often masks a taste for Third World totalitarianism.

Israel's Labor government does not talk much about moral equivalence. Why bother when there is nobody to negotiate with but repressive states and movements?

Silence does not change reality. It is the nature and history of Israel's neighbors that

make so many Israelis fear an independent Palestine. They see it as one more repressive hate-filled state on their borders; they eat deeper into Israel.

The freely elected Israeli government has already made fundamental concessions that could lead to Palestinian independence in a few years: recognition of the PLO, a Palestinian legislative and police army, steps toward giving up most of the West Bank and the Golan Heights, and a new untested military survival strategy based on that territorial loss.

How many Israeli settlers would remain on the West Bank to put their safety in the hands of Palestinian police? Patience, Mr. Arafat: Judea and Samaria can yet be Jew-free.

After the massacre, the Arabs ask for more concessions as the price of negotiation. For the West or Russia to back the demands would be cynicism and cowardice.

But for Israel to agree would be an even greater error. Israel would then become party to a judgment of moral equivalence that would deny the worth of Israel as a democratic nation, set alone among the dictatorships of the Middle East.

The New York Times

A Secure Future for East Asians Supposes Collective Tending

By François Heisbourg

THE network of defense cooperation involving the ASEAN countries and Australia has been deepening. Nonetheless, the factors of insecurity and tension are numerous and weighty.

The parallel with pre-1914 Europe appears to be uncomfortably strong. What can be done to avoid a chain of events of the kind which precipitated Europe into a general war, destroying the paramount position that European states occupied in world affairs before 1914?

Laying the foundations for stability in East Asia requires more than continued economic growth and the spread of its political and social benefits. Security cannot be established in the face of economic hardship. Yet prosperity accompanied by democratization is a necessary but not sufficient condition for peace.

Continued involvement of the United States in the Asia-Pacific area is one of the strongest guarantees of regional stability in the short to medium term. With two large powers, China and Japan, in East Asia, the commitment of a substantial external power helps reassure smaller states while avoiding a polarization between China and a Japan bent of its U.S. ties.

Japan must come to terms with its recent history so as to persuade other Asian nations that it will not threaten them again in future.

The pace of political reform in China will be the key to future peace in the area. There is probably little that the outside world can do to determine the direction that China will take after Deng Xiaoping passes from the scene. But outsiders can give a helpful nudge here and there, for example by trying to draw Beijing into more systematic consultations with its neighbors and with outside powers that have significant interests in the security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

This ties in with the broader need for multilateral consultative machinery on regional security. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum could in time fulfill such a role. In

southeast Asia, the newly established ASEAN Regional Forum on political and security problems come to mind.

However, there is an urgent need for a forum for consultation and cooperative policy-making on the Korean Peninsula. Periodic meetings of Chinese, U.S., Japanese, South Korean and, eventually, North Korean foreign ministers, diplomats and security experts could lessen the risks of misunderstanding. For such a group to perform effectively in times of strain, the habits of consultation are best acquired when things are still reasonably quiet.

Finally, in the field of arms control, East Asian countries including China have every reason to avoid the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Respect for the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty is absolutely critical. It

will survive only if North Korea's nuclear ambitions are effectively checked. Similarly, limitations on the spread of long-range missiles under the Missile Technology Control Regime will serve to enhance stability.

OPINION

Ups and Downs Don't Snap A Still Special Relationship

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — As I write, a remarkable British-American meeting is unfolding. Bill Clinton had invited John Major to sleep at the White House, the first prime minister to do so since the great days of the Roosevelt-Churchill friendship.

On Monday, Mr. Clinton joined Mr. Major on a sentimental journey to Pittsburgh, where Mr. Major's immigrant grandfather worked in the steel mills and Mr. Major's father was born. In

Clinton's courtesies to Major have been seen as a kind of peace-pipe ritual. In fact, they get along fine and have from the outset.

June, Mr. Clinton will return to Oxford for an honorary degree.

All this is being taken, on both sides of the Atlantic, as signaling that the "special relationship" — the close and harmonious British-American partnership that dates at least to early World War II days — is frayed and needs an emergency reweaving. The story, as usual, is more complicated.

On the night Bill Clinton was elected, the stars and stripes flew in celebration over Rhodes House in Oxford, the university where Mr. Clinton was the first American president to study (and John Major, oddly, is the first Tory prime minister since Neville Chamberlain who didn't). The British assumed that Mr. Clinton had coopted the loyalties usual among Rhodes scholars and would strengthen the British-American connection.

That made it all the more dismaying when Mr. Clinton grossly flouted the unwritten rules of the "special relationship" last month by granting a 48-hour visa to Gerry Adams, president of the Irish nationalist organization Sinn Fein. Mr. Adams, a front man for Irish Republican Army terrorists, is a tireless agitator for the detachment of the six counties of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom. This slight was augmented by uncouth hints at the White House that if the Adams visit irritated London, all the better.

Some on both sides of the Atlantic saw the Adams incident as a Clinton payback for alleged foul play during the 1992 presidential election. When the Bush forces tried to exploit the rumor that Mr. Clinton, while a student at Oxford, had considered renouncing his U.S. citizenship to avoid the draft, a Home Office spokesman, responding to a reporter's query, looked into the story. He found it baseless. But his dutiful routine inquiry was seen — incorrectly — as an effort to boost Mr. Bush.

Io another incident that rankled, two operatives from the Conservative central office did journey to America in 1992 to advise the Bush campaign. It can be said with assurance that they acted without the approval of Mr. Major or his cabinet; but their meddling left a sour taste at Clinton headquarters.

As a result of these incidents, Mr. Clinton's courtesies to the prime minister have been seen as a kind of peace-pipe ritual. In fact, the president and the prime minister get along fine and have from the outset. The two planned the sentimental journey to Pittsburgh at the Group of Seven meeting in Tokyo last summer, well before the Adams incident.

Another misimpression, no doubt the product of Americans' vanishing sense of history, is that the special relationship between the two nations grew out of what one London newspaper correspondent describes as "personal and ideological affinities" between Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan.

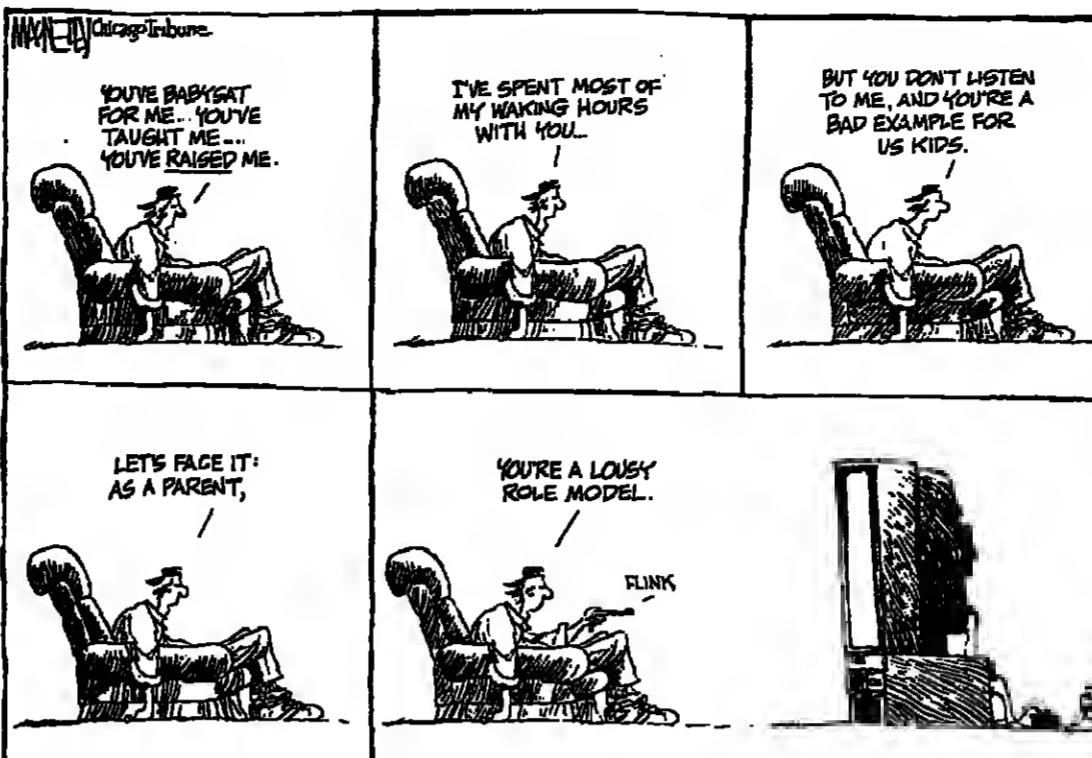
It is much older and has had little to do with "ideological affinities." It dates at least to the secret messages that Roosevelt and Churchill exchanged before and during the Battle of Britain in 1940 and springs from a common outlook that transcends party, reinforced by a shared language and political culture and a dense network of trans-Atlantic friendships.

But the relationship has never been unrefined and it has never precluded sharp differences of view. The Eisenhower administration's determination to block British-French repossession of the Suez Canal in 1956 left a bitter aftertaste, as did the lingering British grievance over the American refusal, after 1945, to reciprocate Britain's wartime sharing of atomic secrets and technology. Dean Rusk and others later took it amiss that the British refused to entangle themselves along with America in Vietnam.

There is, however, a great difference between temporary misunderstandings, however sharp, and a decision to patronize a friend of terrorists such as Gerry Adams — an error of judgment going to the heart of British national interests which, if it became a habit, could damage or even destroy the United States' most important, and reliable, overseas friendship. Otherwise, reports of the death of the special relationship are much exaggerated.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Waiting for a Policy

The current preoccupation over what to do in Bosnia stems from a failure to understand what can be done and how to forge a coherent policy to achieve those ends. Like it or not, U.S. policy must be formulated on national interests.

What are U.S. national interests in Bosnia and the Balkans? Frankly, there are oot many. America has an interest in containing and then, through negotiated settlement, ending the war. It has a duty to provide aid to mitigate the suffering and indeed has done much in that direction. But it cannot impose a peaceful solution on the warring parties. They must come to that decision themselves.

But U.S. policy is not coherent. What is, of it is formulated through a series of administration sound-bites and the pleadings of suffering Sarajevoans carried off CNN. What legitimate national interests Americans do have are being subverted by ill-informed calls to action.

Air strikes may destroy some gun positions around cities that have been declared "safe havens," but this will not bring peace. Such attacks almost assuredly will lead to U.S. and NATO ground involvement. Inevitably, the Serbs will attack other Bosnian areas, and more suffering will result. The Serbs will also attack peacekeeping forces and foreign aid workers. This will lead, quite certainly, to total U.S. and NATO involvement.

Before the United States commits itself to yet another ill-advised foreign intervention, the Clinton administration must formulate and articulate a responsible Bosnia policy.

MICHAEL EDINGER
Böblingen, Germany.

Waiting for a Policy

Eighty years ago in Sarajevo, the murder of the crown prince of Austria-Hungary was the beginning of the events that led to World War I. Have we learned out to meddle in Balkan affairs?

JAMES P. ROOSEVELT
St. Moritz, Switzerland.

While writing about the conflict in Bosnia, I noticed that neither "Bosnia" nor "peacekeeper" is recognized by my word processor's spell-checking device. One might doubt the wisdom of intervening in a conflict when a short time ago there were no words to describe either the military force to be used for the intervention or the political entity which it is supposed to defend.

KENT GORDIS
Geneva.

Why Israel Is Booming

Regarding "Something More Than Just Hope" (Opinion, Feb. 5):

Israel's current economic boom has nothing to do with the "impact of peacemaking with the PLO," as Foreign Minister Shimon Peres claimed in his talk with Anthony Lewis.

The Israeli economy has grown impressively since 1989 — mainly as a result of the former Likud government's market-oriented economic policies and its gradual withdrawal from capital and financial markets.

In the four years through 1993, Israel's gross domestic product expanded by 30 percent in cumulative terms. Growth, unfortunately, will not exceed 4 to 5 percent in 1994 — the first year entirely influenced by the present Labor government's policies — but it should rise again in coming years.

Of course "psychology" has a lot to do with the economy, and the peace process, started by the previous Israeli government, will continue to have a positive effect on prosperity and the general business climate in Israel. One can only hope that our Arab neighbors, once they finally make peace with Israel, will be able to share in this.

ZALMAN SHOVAL
Tel Aviv.

Editor's note: The writer, a banker by profession, was the Israeli ambassador to Washington from 1990 to 1993.

Playing the Game

For the Hillary administration to huff, puff and stamp its feet at the Russians because a traitorous mole has been discovered at the CIA is risible. The Russians were just Playing the Game, even if an admittedly deadly game, and the draft-dodging president wants to get angry at anyone, it should be the CIA.

JACK JOLIS
Brasschaat, Belgium.

Sushi for Five? No Sweat

Regarding "In New York, the Ultimate in Sushi Bars: It Seats 5" (Postcard, Jan. 15):

The designers state that the lacquer on the wall trim in their bar was applied to sheets of ceramic, because cycles of dry winters and humid summers would warp and distort wood.

While spending \$250,000 on "a wealth of custom detail," did they forget about air conditioning?

JOHN PARKES
Lugano, Switzerland.

On a Beach in the Pacific, He Showed How It's Done

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — The papers published modest accounts of the life and death of Bob Sherrard. Time magazine noted his passing with a single paragraph, illustrating the truth that journalistic fame has the half-life of cotton candy.

Bob Sherrard was a war correspondent, a label that has various connotations. Many "war correspondents" cover their wars from a great distance,

MEANWHILE

writing heated prose derived from communiques, after-action reports, briefings and press releases. Others experience directly the carnage, terror, cruelty and tragedy of battle.

Peter Arnett, Ward Just and Michael Herzer epitomized the breed in Vietnam. As a Time correspondent, Mr. Sherrard was its exemplar in the Pacific in the 1940s, writing some of the most vivid accounts of men at war ever produced by an American journalist.

From the deadly, stinking beachhead at Tarawa, constantly under fire, he scribbled notes that were typical of his passionate reportage:

"0330: The coral flats in front of us present a sad sight at low tide. A half-dozen marines lie exposed, now that the water has receded. They are hunched over, rifles in hand, just as they fell. They are already one-quarter covered by sand that the high tide had left. Further out on the flats and to the left I can see at least fifty other bodies. . . . The smell of death, that sweetly sick odor of decaying human flesh, is already oppressive."

"Now that it is light, the wounded go walking by on the beach. Some are supported by corpsmen; others, like this one coming now, walk alone, limping alone, their faces contorted with pain. Some have bloodless faces, some bloody faces, others only pieces of faces. Two corpsmen pass, carrying a marine on a stretcher who is lying face down. He has a great hole in his side, another smaller hole in his shoulder."

"The scene, set again the background of the dead on the coral flats, is horrible. It is war. I wish it could be seen by the silent-voiced, radio-announcing Polynesians back home who, by their very inflections, might tell the people that it truly is an earthly hell."

One could hope, vainly no doubt, that the politicians and tub-thumpers of our own time, as well as those among this generation of journalists who dream of "glory" and professional profit, would study his work and learn from it.

In route to Tarawa on the battleship Tennessee, he was deeply moved by the death of a sailor who had been crushed under the loading platform of a main turret gun. He described the burial at sea and quoted from the chaplain's blessing taken from the 129th Psalm, which begins: "Out of the depths have I cried unto thee. O Lord! Lord, hear my voice."

That is a decent epitaph for Robert Lee Sherrard.

"Now some reach the shore, maybe only a dozen at first. They are calm, even disdainful of death. Having come this far, slowly, through the water, they show no disposition to hurry. They collect in pairs and walk up the beach, with smokers still shooting at them."

Tarawa was declared "secure" 75 hours and 42 minutes after the first men went ashore. Mr. Sherrard flew back to Honolulu a few days later and was appalled at what he heard. There were critical mutterings about the price paid for this tiny island.

"People on the U.S. mainland," he wrote, "had gasped when they heard the dread phrase 'heavy casualties.' They gasped again when it was announced that 1,076 marines had been killed, 2,600 wounded . . . This attitude . . . was the clearest indication that [Americans] simply found it impossible to bridge the great chasm that separates the pleasures of peace from the horrors of war . . . The people had not thought of war in terms of men being killed — war seemed so far away."

Mr. Sherrard's mission was to remind them of those horrors. He continued on that painful course until the war ended, always beside the marines until the Japanese surrendered, landing with them at Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. He expanded his correspondence for Time into several books. The most celebrated was "Tarawa: The Story of a Battle."

We met after the war, and in recent years had frequent lunches, often with Chris Merillat, himself a World War II marine and author of fine and honest books about the conquest of Guadalcanal. Mr. Sherrard had no pretensions. We would sometimes talk about the old days, but be never took pleasure in "war stories" or referred to his own heroism.

He was not a war lover, nor was he a pacifist. He loved and wept for those who fought, but hated the agony they endured. The purpose of his writings was to remind the politicians and the home-bound what they had done when they sent these boys to the butcher, to tell them that war is not a Hollywood film, that it truly is an earthly hell.

One could hope, vainly no doubt, that the politicians and tub-thumpers of our own time, as well as those among this generation of journalists who dream of "glory" and professional profit, would study his work and learn from it.

In route to Tarawa on the battleship Tennessee, he was deeply moved by the death of a sailor who had been crushed under the loading platform of a main turret gun. He described the burial at sea and quoted from the chaplain's blessing taken from the 129th Psalm, which begins: "Out of the depths have I cried unto thee. O Lord! Lord, hear my voice."

That is a decent epitaph for Robert Lee Sherrard.

The Washington Post.

Washington & World Business

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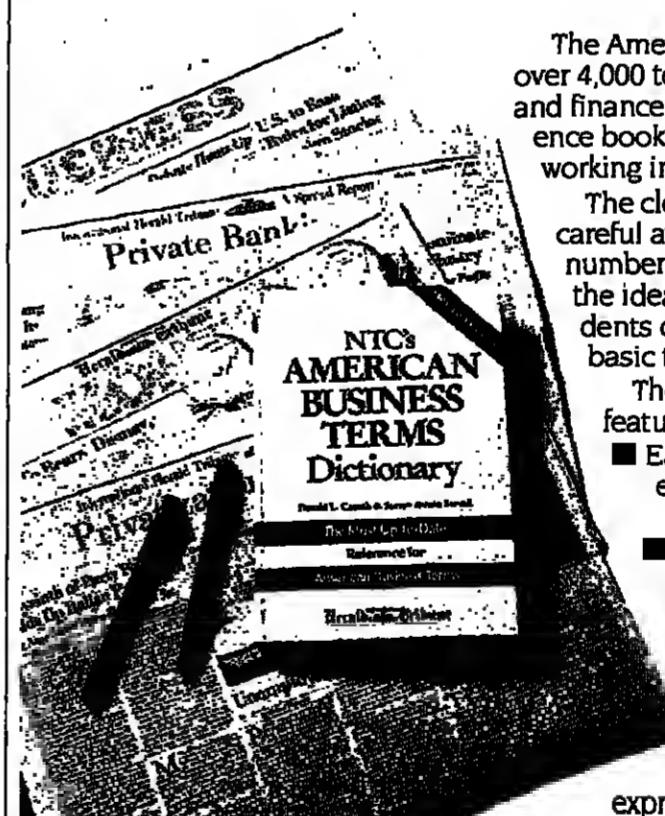
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هذا من الأصل

The most important people in the Chinese economy would like to meet the most influential people from the world's multinationals.

The International Herald Tribune and the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic Systems of China are inviting the world's business leaders to an unprecedented three-day Summit meeting on China's economic reform.

Its aim is to foster a dialogue as well as business development opportunities at the highest levels amongst the leaders of the Chinese government and the global business community.

The Summit, "The Socialist Market Economy of the People's Republic of China, 1994 - 2000: Implications for Global Business," will be held in Beijing on May 11th, 12th and 13th of this year.

Participating will be the major figures of the Government of China as well as key provincial government and state industry leaders. It will be a rare opportunity to hear and personally meet the people who are driving China's economic direction into the next millennium.

As you would expect with an event of this stature, it

will be a closed-door conference and will not be open to the general public.

The International Herald Tribune is inviting a limited number of the largest multinational corporations with a stake in the future of the Chinese economy to participate as Summit Sponsors. There will be 3 levels of sponsorship: Summit, Corporate and Supporting. Each will offer a comprehensive communications package consisting of conference-related benefits and advertising in the International Herald Tribune and a leading Chinese-language daily newspaper. The deadline for registration is March 15th.

For a complete information package, please fax Mr. Richard McClean, Publisher, at +33 (1) 46372133. Or call +33 (1) 46379301.

The International Herald Tribune China Summit. It will prove to be the major business event of 1994 for China, for Asia and for the companies participating. **Herald Tribune**

INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE CHINA SUMMIT.



SETTLING DOWN IN WALES

Gerhard Turner, 42, is the soft-spoken German commercial director of Robert Bosch Ltd., a German company located in South Glamorgan. A typical expatriate, he has made a new home for himself and his family in Llandaff, Cardiff.

What were his first impressions when he moved to Wales in the summer of 1990?

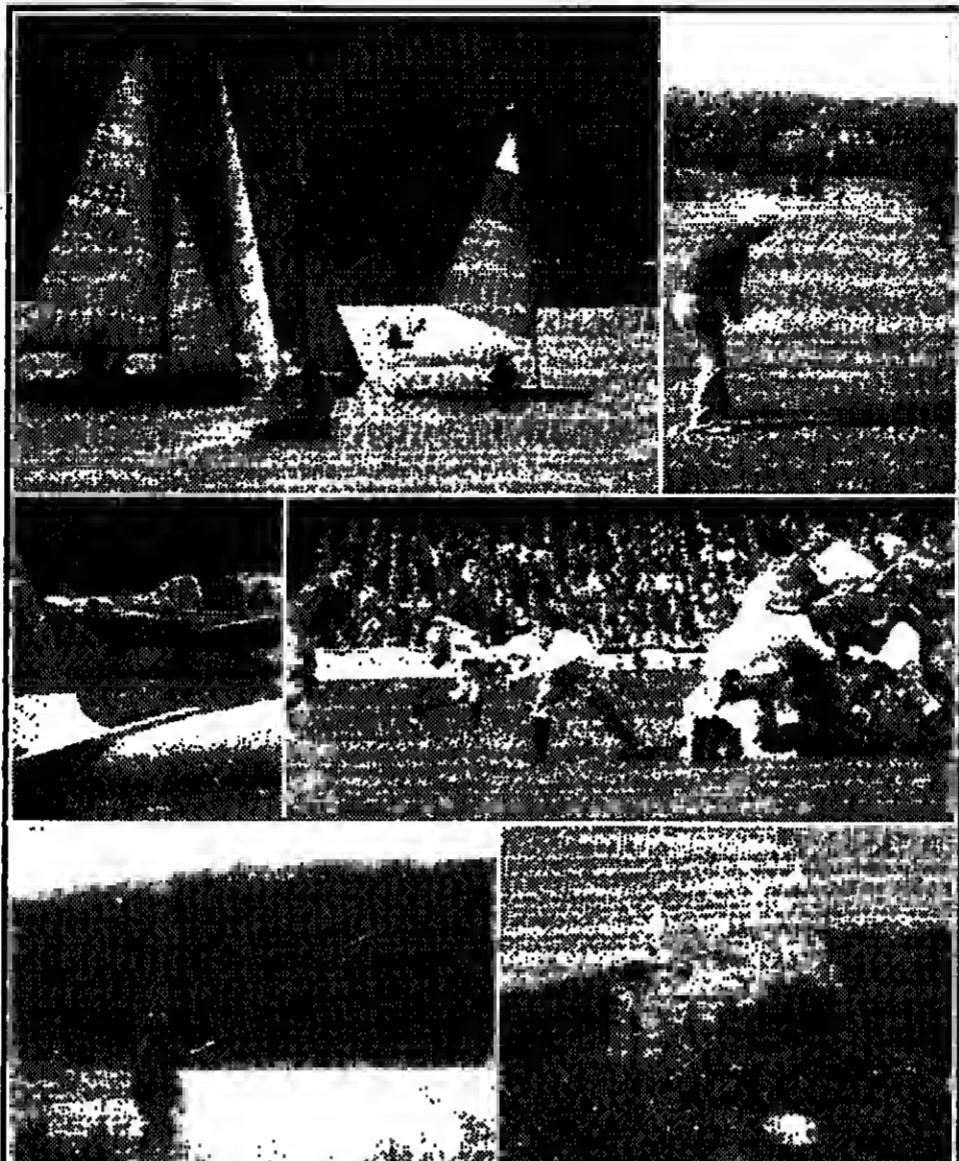
"It was the friendliness of our new neighbors," he says. "Within half an hour of our arrival, as we were unloading furniture, they knocked on our door and offered us any help that we might want. It was really nice, and not quite what we expected."

Now settled in, the Turners have been loving every mo-

ment. "One of the biggest surprises was that we found a delicatessen in Cardiff, Wally's, where we can get German dark bread and our favorite *Leberkäse*. It was wonderful," says Mr. Turner, who also enthuses about the huge number of takeaway restaurants. "We like the Chinese ones best."

The Turners had a slight advantage over some expatriates in that they had a relative already living in Cardiff who was able to give them plenty of local advice. The first priority was to find suitable schooling for their two children, Ada, now 10, and Tilman, 9. The Turners found a school, Llandaff Cathedral School, and then looked for a house nearby.

When the Turners first ar-



Natural beauty, historic sites and sporting thrills are all to be found in Wales.

THE WELSH NATIONAL OPERA

The cultural flagship of Wales is the Welsh National Opera, which celebrates its 50th anniversary in 1994. A new opera house for the WNO will be built by 2000 as part of the Cardiff Bay development project.

With an American general director (Matthew A. Epstein, a New Yorker) and an Italian musical director (Carlo Rizzi, from Milan), the WNO is as international as one would expect.

"It is Welsh, because it is [in] Wales," says Mr. Epstein. "It is one of the

greatest companies in the world, and an essential stop-off here in Cardiff for any opera lover."

The WNO is the most active touring opera company in Britain as well as one of

the most recorded. With a

company of some 250 per-

sons, the WNO is already

booked three years ahead.

It has commissioned a

brand-new opera from Sir

Peter Maxwell Davies.

"The Doctor of Myddfai"

to be premiered as part of

the WNO's golden jubilee

celebrations in 1996.

Shopping is no problem for the Turners, who find the choice of supermarkets almost bewildering. While it is difficult to compare prices because of the varying exchange rates, they feel that food items are perhaps slightly more expensive, but that shoes and clothes are cheaper. Electronics and electrical goods, however, are considerably cheaper in Germany. "If I wanted to buy a computer, I would buy it in Germany," says Mr. Turner.

They are impressed by the leisure activities, opera, theater, music and the wonderful scenery. "Like other newcomers, we spent some time at the beginning touring around and

seeing the Brecon Beacons, the Gower Peninsula and the Pembrokeshire coast," he says. "It is all so beautiful." The Turners also like the informal atmosphere of the simple pubs. Mr. Turner enjoys the bitter beer and cider.

The Turners are on a five-year contract. Because they would like the children to enter the German higher education system, they will return to their homeland next year. Is there anything they do not like in Wales?

"Well, just one thing," says Mr. Turner, after reflecting for a while. "The downside to the friendliness and the warm welcome of the Welsh is—the weather. It is definitely different from what we experience in Southern Germany."

TEAM SPIRIT RULES

For both work and leisure, Wales is a land of opportunity. Its natural beauty is complemented by a certain softness, which is reflected in the scenery, the character of its people and the lilting Celtic language. For the thousands of expatriates who have moved to Wales with the companies that have started up there, living and working in Wales is a new and pleasantly unexpected way of life.

From the mountains of Snowdonia in the north to the craggy cliffs and sparkling beaches of the Pembrokeshire coast and the Gower Peninsula, which is washed by the warming Atlantic Gulf Stream, Wales offers something for everyone. Hiking in the hills, mountain climbing, sailing, golf and a host of other sporting activities are available.

There are vast tracts of moor, woodland and valleys, much of which are now designated as national parks or areas of outstanding natural beauty. New facilities include the Penarth marina and the Cardiff Bay project, which will turn derelict dock areas into marine apartments and a marina with leisure and commercial facilities.

Perhaps the most popular sport in Wales is rugby, a game in which the team spirit that characterizes the Welsh comes to the fore. The Welsh not only play hard together, but also work well as a team.

This unifying spirit was engendered by long and often dangerous hours spent working underground during the coal-mining era. The Welsh also love to sing, and the voices of a Welsh male choir can rise from the gentlest pianissimo to a forte that rings throughout the valleys that are the heart and soul of South Wales.

Wales has more than 3,000 primary and secondary schools. The University of Wales, which has six constituent colleges, is the second largest in Britain. The major towns and cities have excellent new shopping centers with branches of many of the leading department stores and supermarkets found elsewhere in Britain.

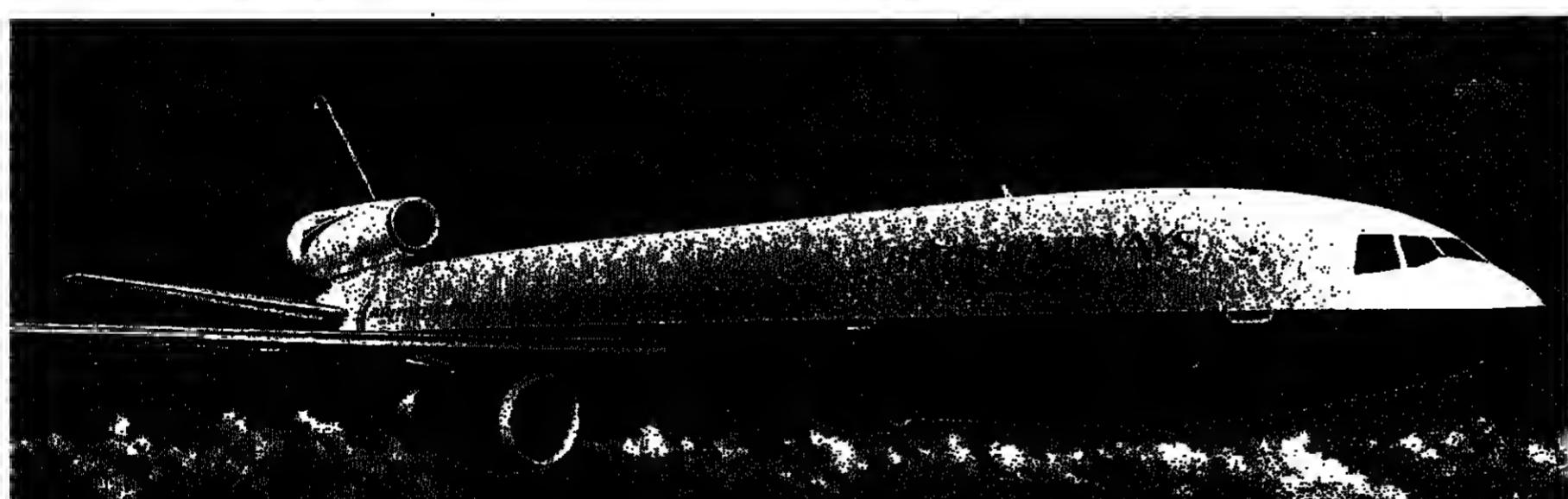
Cardiff, the capital, is home to the Welsh National Opera. The city also offers the St. David's Concert hall, a major entertainment venue, and the National Museum of Wales, which has a fine collection of Impressionist art.

Wales has thriving local communities in the south as well as in the north, which is close to the Liverpool and Manchester conurbations. Wherever a company is located, it is never far from the freedom and space of the countryside.

The quality of life is one of the immeasurable incentives for coming to work and live in Wales.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by Michael Frenchman, a London-based free-lance writer.

TWO GIANTS.



ONE DRAGON.



THE WELSH ADVANTAGE.

THE
Herald
RE
SU

YOU AND THE
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

2. How often do you read the International Herald Tribune?

3. And how many issues do you usually read per month?

4. How interested are you in magazine-type art?

5. Approximately how many issues do you make in the last 12 months?

6. To which of the following do you usually refer for business information?

7. For business travel, which airline do you usually use?

8. Do you belong to a golf club?

9. If yes, which one?

دعا من الأحمد

THE 1994 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

At the International Herald Tribune it is of vital importance for us to know more about our readers, so that we can continue to produce a better newspaper for you. Whether you read the International Herald Tribune regularly or only occasionally, we would be grateful if you could help us by completing and returning this questionnaire. The survey results, which will be produced in a statistical form only, will be used by our editorial, marketing and advertising departments.

Your reply will be treated in strictest confidence by RSL - Research Services Ltd, a leading independent market research company.

As a mark of our appreciation, we will make a charitable donation of one US dollar for each questionnaire returned. The findings of the survey and amounts donated to charity will be published in the IHT in a few weeks' time.

Please, complete and return the questionnaire to RSL using the folding instructions on the reverse.

Thank you for your help.

RICHARD MCLEAN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE/PUBLISHER

YOU AND THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

1. Where do you usually obtain your copies of the International Herald Tribune?

- subscription delivered to your home
- subscription delivered to your office - personal subscription
- circulated copy
- buy regularly from newsagent / newsstand
- buy occasionally from newsagent / newsstand
- friend or colleague's copy
- airline / hotel copy

2a. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

- 5 - 6 days a week
- 1 - 2 days a week
- 3 - 4 days a week
- Less often than once a week

2b. Where do you usually read or look at the IHT? (Please check all that apply)

- At home
- Traveling abroad
- At work
- Elsewhere
- Traveling to and from work

3a. Does your spouse/partner read your copy of the IHT?

- Yes
- No

3b. And how many people in total, excluding yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

- One
- Three
- Five or more
- Two
- Four
- No one else

4. How interested would you be in reading a lengthier, magazine-type article in the IHT?

- Very interested
- Quite interested
- Not very interested

TRAVEL

5. Approximately how many business air trips did you make in the last 12 months? (Count a round trip as one.)

- None
- 3 - 5
- 10 - 19
- 35+
- 1 - 2
- 6 - 9
- 20 - 34
- IF NONE SKIP TO Q8

6. To which of the following destinations did you fly on business in the last 12 months?

EUROPE	THE AMERICAS	ASIA/PACIFIC	MIDDLE EAST	AFRICA	ELSEWHERE
Belgium / Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/>	USA <input type="checkbox"/>	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/>	Japan <input type="checkbox"/>	
France <input type="checkbox"/>	Canada <input type="checkbox"/>	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/>	New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/>	Taiwan <input type="checkbox"/>	
Germany <input type="checkbox"/>	Latin America <input type="checkbox"/>	Japan <input type="checkbox"/>	Australia <input type="checkbox"/>	Thailand <input type="checkbox"/>	
Italy <input type="checkbox"/>		Taiwan <input type="checkbox"/>	New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/>	Malaysia <input type="checkbox"/>	
Spain <input type="checkbox"/>		Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/>			
Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/>					
Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/>					
Scandinavia / Finland <input type="checkbox"/>					
British Isles <input type="checkbox"/>					
Russia <input type="checkbox"/>					
Other Eastern European Countries <input type="checkbox"/>					

7a. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

FOR SHORT-HAUL TRIPS (Up to four hours)	FOR LONG-HAUL TRIPS (Over four hours)
First Class <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business Class <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economy <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No such trips <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7b. Do you belong to an airline's executive/frequent flier club?

- Yes
- No
- SKIP TO Q8

7c. If yes, which one(s) do you mainly use? (Please write in)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

8. In the last 12 months, approximately how many nights have you spent in hotels on business?

- None
- 8 - 14
- 30 - 49
- 75 or more
- 1 - 7
- 15 - 29
- 50 - 74
- 7 - 14 rentals

9. In the last 12 months, how many times have you rented a car (for business or personal reasons, at home or abroad)?

- Not rented
- 3 - 6 rentals
- 15 rentals or more
- 1 - 2 rentals
- 7 - 14 rentals

10. Please indicate whether you have done either of the following in the past 12 months:

FOR PERSONAL REASONS

Flown in a privately chartered aeroplane

Used your company's private aeroplane

FOR BUSINESS REASONS

11a. Please indicate whether you own any of the following companies' calling cards, excluding pre-paid telephone cards. (Please check all that apply)

- AT&T
- MCI
- Sprint
- Other
- Do not own one
- Skip to Q12

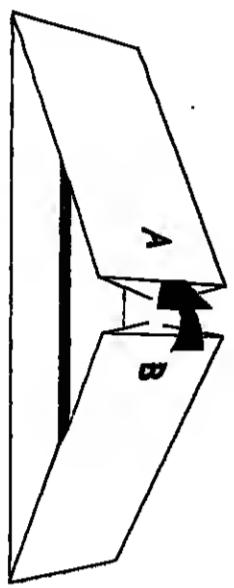
11b. How many times, on your last business trip outside your own country, did you use your calling card?

- None
- Twice
- 6 - 9 times
- Once
- 3 - 5 times
- 10 or more times

ABOUT YOU

12a. Of which country (or countries) are you a citizen? (Write in)

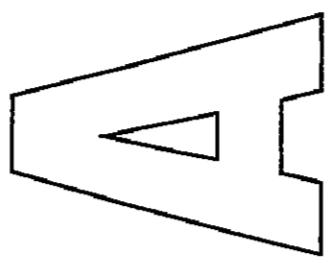
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 Then tuck Flap B into Flap A

SECOND FOLD

FIRST FOLD



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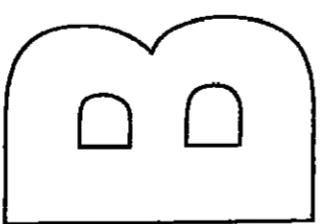
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THE International Herald Tribune has donated around \$65,000 to charity, on behalf of our readers, in connection with periodic reader studies like this one.

PLEASE help us continue this important program by completing and forwarding the questionnaire on the reverse side of this sheet.

Our warmest thanks for your help.

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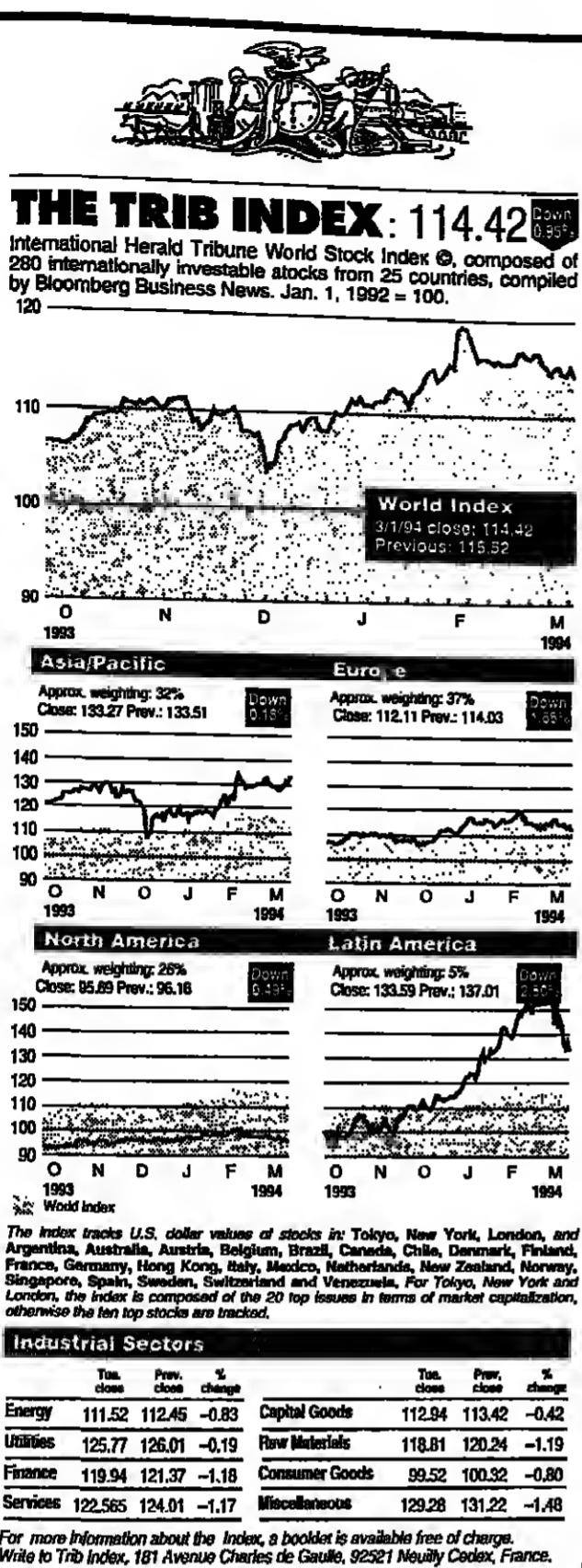
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BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, March 2, 1994

مكتاب من الأصل

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The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the top 20 issues in terms of market capitalization; otherwise the top 10 stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors	1/2 year	Prev. close	% change	1/2 year	Prev. close	% change	
Energy	111.52	112.46	-0.82	Capital Goods	112.94	113.42	-0.42
Utilities	125.77	126.01	-0.19	Raw Materials	118.81	120.24	-1.19
Finance	119.94	121.37	-1.18	Consumer Goods	99.52	100.32	-0.80
Services	122.56	124.01	-1.17	Miscellaneous	129.28	131.22	-1.48

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to TRIB Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92327 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Samsung, NEC Join To Make New Chip

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a coupling of the largest semiconductor companies in Japan and South Korea, NEC Corp. and Samsung Electronics Co. said Tuesday they would cooperate in developing an advanced memory chip.

The alliance is the latest example of cross-border collaborations that are sweeping the semiconductor industry, driven by the idea that the design and manufacture of advanced chips is becoming too expensive for any single company to bear.

The collaboration also signifies the rising presence of South Korea in the memory-chip market, which has long been dominated by Japanese companies.

NEC and Samsung will cooperate in designing technology needed for a 256-megabit dynamic random access memory, or DRAM. The chip is expected to reach the market near the end of the decade. Such a chip could store more than 256 million bits of information, roughly equivalent to 10,000 type-written pages and 16 times as much as the 16-megabit DRAMs now available.

Last year, Samsung became the world's largest DRAM producer, while two other Korean companies, Gold Star Co. and Hyundai Corp., also made impressive gains. Largely because of the rise of Korean companies, Japan's share of the DRAM market fell from 65 percent in 1988 to 49 percent in 1993, according to Dataquest Inc., the market-research company based in San Jose, California.

NEC said it and Samsung would start their joint project by exchanging information and ideas about the design of a particular type of capacitor that would be a key component of a 256-megabit chip.

NEC, the second-largest chip producer in the world after the California-based Intel Corp., is already co-operating with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on manufacturing processes for future chips.

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to TRIB Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92327 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Bank of Japan Wary on Economy It Sees No Sign of Recovery In Business Sentiment Poll

By Steven Brill
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — After having reportedly called a premature end to Japan's stubborn recession, the Bank of Japan said Tuesday that it saw no clear signs of recovery despite a survey showing business sentiment had stopped deteriorating.

"We have seen neither concrete evidence for a recovery, nor positive proof of the bottoming out of the deterioration of business sentiment," said Kagehisa Kaku, head of the central bank's research department. "It remains difficult to specify the timing of a prospective economic recovery, with a battle continuing between positive and negative factors."

The cautious assessment, which was echoed by Finance Minister Hiroshi Fujii, contrasts with a recent series of positive economic indicators, including Tuesday's unexpected announcement that the unemployment rate in January had fallen to 2.7 percent from 2.8 percent in December.

Having consistently underestimated the persistence of what has become Japan's longest postwar recession, and made inadequate policy responses as a result, financial authorities are wary of putting too positive a spin on the data. The cautious outlook also underscores recognition of the frailty of the Japanese economy, which remains vulnerable to setback should the yen rise or trade friction increase.

"The economy is in a bottoming phase, but basically it is very fragile," Kenneth Courtis, chief economist at Deutsche Bank Group in Tokyo, told Reuters. "Anything could go wrong."

Economists had predicted a slight worsening of both measures due to corporate downsize-

ing. The discount rate is unlikely unless the yen surged or the stock market entered a malaise. The discount rate, the rate the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks, is already at a record low 1.75 percent.

According to the Bank of Japan's tankan quarterly survey, business sentiment at major manufacturers in February remained at minus 56, the same level as last November and an 18-year low. Sentiment among small manufacturers, however, worsened in February from November, although it improved marginally for nonmanufacturing companies.

Rising interest rates have a direct effect on the bond market, pushing prices lower and thus boosting yields. Stock prices also can be hurt by rising rates, which raise borrowing costs for companies and also increase the allure of credit-market investments.

The gauge of business sentiment, known as the diffusion index, compares the percentage of companies expecting business to improve with those expecting it to deteriorate. The survey was conducted on Feb. 10, before the failure of the talks between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and President Bill Clinton, which precipitated the yen's rise in mid-February.

The survey had little impact on the Tokyo stock market, where the Nikkei index rose 21.42 points, or 1 percent, to 20,216.62, due largely to buying by foreign investors.

The tankan also showed major corporations planned to cut spending on plant and equipment by 9.2 percent in the fiscal year ending this month, down from a 7.5 percent fall seen in November.

The brightest news Tuesday was the surprising lowering of the jobless rate to 2.7 percent in January from 2.8 percent in December. The ratio of job offers to job seekers also firms to 0.67 in January from 0.65 in December.

Economists had predicted a slight worsening of both measures due to corporate downsize-

ing. "Further cuts are generally expected. It is only a question of time," said Wolfgang Leoni, chief

European Stock Markets Drop on U.S. Rate Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Most European stock markets tumbled Tuesday, led by a 2.45-percent plunge on the Paris Bourse, after U.S. economic data renewed expectations that American interest rates would rise soon.

An upward revision in U.S. fourth-quarter gross domestic product to show the strongest economy in a decade and inflationary signs in a national purchasing managers' report spurred sentiment that the Federal Reserve Board would move soon to lift short-term rates as a strike against inflation.

"I would bet my bottom dollar there will be a Federal Reserve tightening sooner rather than later," one analyst said.

The outlook for a rise in U.S. rates pulled down European and U.S. bond prices, which also spurred selling of stocks.

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ing. "Further cuts are generally expected. It is only a question of time," said Wolfgang Leoni, chief

pointment about the results of the Bundesbank's securities repurchase auction. The Bundesbank's minimum repurchase rate slipped 3 basis points, to 5.97 percent, not as much as many investors were hoping for.

Losses in Asian markets also con-

'I would bet my bottom dollar there will be a Federal Reserve tightening sooner rather than later.'

A London stock market analyst

tributed to bearish sentiment on European exchanges, traders said.

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 1.68 percent, to 121.10, on Monday.

On the Paris Bourse, the CAC-40 Index lost 54.94 points, falling to 2,183.12. "There's a shift in the consensus on the interest rates, and

it's not a panic or anything, but the outlook is a lot less bright than everybody thought a few weeks ago," said Simon Clark, a trader at the Paris brokerage Odeo.

Defense stocks fell across the board, with Thomson-CSF losing 11.5 francs, or 6 percent, to 186. Serge Dassault, president of the French defense and aerospace trade group, said orders for the defense and aerospace industry had slid about 20 percent in 1993. Dassault Aviation fell 3 francs to 572.

In Britain, the Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 index lost 1.73 percent, closing at 3,270.60, down 57.50 points. Pressure on the index also stemmed from profit-taking after gains on Monday.

Bank stocks were particularly weak, with Abbey National shedding nine pence, to end at 496 despite reporting a 25-percent jump in annual pretax profit. Barclays fell 22 pence to 536 before it releases its annual earnings next week, while HSBC Holdings PLC lost 77 to 868 in reaction to a 2.5-percent market drop in Hong Kong.

Euro Disney shed 12 pence to end at 378 as discussions continued with banks on restructuring its big debt load.

(Reuters, AFP, Knight-Ridder)

German Repo Rate Falls Below 6%

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank on Tuesday allowed a fall in a key money-market interest rate it had held steady since early December, taking the borrowing rate below 6 percent for the first time in five years.

The central bank said its securities repurchase rate fell to a minimum 5.97 percent this week. The repo rate sets the tone for other short-term money market rates.

Analysts said the small cut was likely to be backed up by further steps in coming weeks. This would in turn pave the way for a further reduction in the discount rate, now 5.25 percent, in the second quarter.

Economists had predicted a slight worsening of both measures due to corporate downsize-

ing. "Further cuts are generally expected. It is only a question of time," said Wolfgang Leoni, chief

economist at Bank in Liechtenstein in Frankfurt.

Despite the general expectation on Monday that the repo rate fall would only be modest, financial market investors were disappointed that it was not more marked. Bond prices slipped on the news and shares also weakened.

"It was a disappointment for the markets, they had hoped for more," Mr. Leoni said.

Distortions to M-3 money supply growth data, which meant that M-3 gave no firm guidance for monetary policy decisions, coupled with a slowdown in inflation in Western Germany, are likely to give the central bank scope for further easing that would help the economy recover from recession, analysts said.

Cost-of-living data released on Tuesday showed annual inflation

decreased to 3.3 percent in February from 3.5 percent. Although M-3 figures due this week are expected to show a growth figure of up to 15 percent, the Bundesbank has made clear in advance that this is partly due to distortions.

"I do not think the high M-3 growth is going to stay to the Bundesbank's hand at the moment as it holds little in the way of inflation problems," said Armin Kayser at Swiss Bank Corp.

"The Bundesbank can be confident of slowing inflation for the next year," he added.

A cut in the repo rate had been expected since Feb. 17, when the central bank said it was reducing its discount rate, the rate it charges commercial banks, by half a percentage point to 5.25 percent.

Groupe Bull Subsidy Held As EU Asked

Reuters

PARIS — France will wait for European Commission approval before releasing the final installment of a 2.5-billion-franc (\$429 million) government rescue package for Groupe Bull, an EU official said Tuesday.

The commission has been angered by the huge sums France has been paying to the unprofitable computer maker without EU approval. It asked France in January to suspend the payment and that Bull submit a restructuring plan for EU approval.

Karel Van Miert, the EU competition commissioner, said the commission would receive a detailed plan for Bull's restructuring in the next few days.

After a meeting with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, Mr. Van Miert said the commission's inquiry into the rescue plan would not take more than six months.

Mr. Van Miert pointed out that France was trying to privatize Bull and needed to make it a viable enterprise before that could happen.

The commission, angered by France paying huge sums to Bull without EU approval, asked France in January to suspend the final payment.

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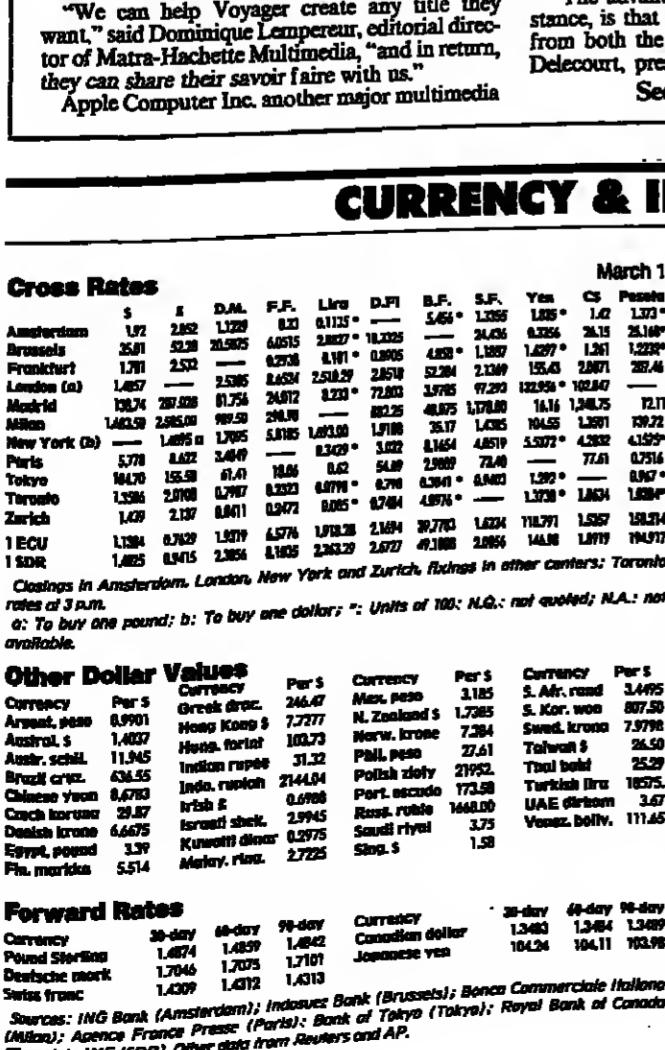
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MARKET DIARY

Strong U.S. Data Support the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar gained against European currencies Tuesday as strong economic data made it seem likely that the Federal Reserve Board would raise short-term interest rates.

An upward revision in fourth-quarter U.S. gross domestic product and inflation signals in the Na-

Foreign Exchange

tional Association of Purchasing Management's report for February fanned ideas that the Fed would nudge rates higher soon.

With the economy apparently growing at a healthy pace, the central bank's attention was seen turning to the fight against inflation.

"Finally, after two months of looking at fundamentals, thinking the dollar should go higher, it finally happened," said Hugh Walsh, analyst with ING Capital Markets.

But dollar gains were limited because a Fed move to add cash to the banking system was seen by some traders as a signal the central bank might hold off interest rate adjustments for now. The Fed's move spurred some unwinding of speculative long positions but little fresh selling, dealers said.

(AFX, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

MARKETS: Focus on Inflation

Continued from Page 1

analyst at Fuji Securities. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond is now about a half-point above where it was on Feb. 4, when the Fed signaled a rise in short-term rates in hopes of reassuring long-term investors that it was moving ahead of the curve on inflation.

■ Stocks Plunge on Data

The Dow's tumble was echoed in the broader market, with losers outnumbering gainers by a 2-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, news agencies reported. The S & P 500 fell the lowest level since mid-December, closing down 1.38 points, at 469.9.

The Nasdaq over-the-counter index also lost ground, ending down 3.86 points, at 788.64.

"The decline is pretty much across the board," said Phil Andrade, equity portfolio manager at First Capital Advisers. "It's a share-the-pain day. If you've got a stock, it's probably down."

Stocks tracked, sliding Treasury bond prices amid fresh fears of higher inflation that could cause the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates.

Shares of international oil, telephone and electric utility stocks were among the weakest stock groups. These stocks tend to fall when interest rates rise because

A Bundesbank easing move, in which the German central bank allowed its securities repurchase rate to fall below 6 percent for the first time in five years, was considered modest and was less than some dealers had been expecting.

Nonetheless, it allowed the dollar to claw to 1.7095 DM by the close in New York at 1.7042 Monday.

The dollar edged up to 5.2185 French francs from 5.1905 Monday, and to 1.6385 Swiss francs from 1.6259. The pound, however, rose to \$1.4895 from \$1.4855 Monday.

The dollar was near steady against the Japanese currency, ending in New York at 104.550, compared with 104.585 Monday.

The dollar has been struggling against the yen because of persistent hints that the U.S. government is endorsing a stronger yen to battle Japan's large trade surplus.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said Tuesday that he saw no risk of Japan pulling out of U.S. money markets because of the trade friction.

Mr. Kantor told a Senate committee that the administration would act "on a reasonable basis" in tackling its trade dispute with Japan.

(AFX, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

their above-average dividends are less attractive to investors when competing with higher rates.

Telefones de Mexico was the most-active issue, falling 1% to 65.74, reflecting the utility weakness and a fall in the Mexican market. Among U.S. phone companies, Bell Atlantic fell 1% to 53.4.

Pubco Service Enterprise class J preferred stock was second on the active list, up 1% at 99¢, after Duff & Phelps affirmed the company's credit ratings. Its common stock, however, fell 1% to 29¢.

Philip Morris was the third-most-actively traded stock on the Big Board, falling 4% to 55.7. Tobacco issues are still reeling from a government agency's suggestion Monday that cigarettes may fall into a category of drugs whose sale could be restricted. RJR Nabisco also was actively traded, but it ended unchanged at 6¢.

Digital Equipment jumped 2% to 31% in active trading after an announcement that Salomon Brothers raised his investment rating on the stock.

MCI Communications topped the most-active list at the American Stock Exchange, losing 2% to 26¢ a day after it announced plans to invest \$1.3 billion for a 17 percent stake in Nextel Communications Inc. to gain a foothold in the burgeoning wireless telecommunications market. Nextel rose 1% to 44.7.

Philip Morris was the third-most-actively traded stock on the Big Board, falling 4% to 55.7. Tobacco issues are still reeling from a government agency's suggestion Monday that cigarettes may fall into a category of drugs whose sale could be restricted. RJR Nabisco also was actively traded, but it ended unchanged at 6¢.

Digital Equipment jumped 2% to 31% in active trading after an an-

nouncement that Salomon Brothers raised his investment rating on the stock.

The deal is almost final and will include so-called seamless trading, which Globex opens for business right after the close of open-outcry trad-

Via Associated Press March 1

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Tuesday's Closing
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1994



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Frenzied Bids At Hong Kong Land Auction

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's real estate developers struggled off interest-rate and political worries on Tuesday to bid higher-than-expected prices for three plots of residential land at a government auction.

"The correct word I'm groping for is 'astonishing,'" said Nigel Burley, the government land auctioneer. "The prices were way above expectations."

Sino Land Co. paid 2.26 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$292 million) for a 7,056-square meter (76,000-square foot) site near Hong Kong airport in Kowloon. The price was 42 percent above the opening bid.

The company also spent 2.14 billion dollars for an 18,490-square-meter seaview lot in the New Territories, more than double the opening bid.

Seoul to Allow Equity Purchases By Foreign Firms

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — South Korea will permit foreign companies to purchase up to 10 percent of the equity in local concerns and will allow foreigners to invest in tourist hotels without prior approval, the Ministry of Finance said Tuesday.

Under a law that is to take effect on Wednesday, the government also will have the time for processing investment approvals, clearing them within 15 days.

Investment plans that are subject to automatic approval must be processed within three hours, instead of the current 20 to 30 days.

Under the new regulations, foreigners seeking to invest in tourist hotels will no longer need government approval.

Foreign companies, or Korean companies with 50 percent or higher foreign ownership, will no longer need government approval to buy shares of up to 10 percent of local concerns, the ministry said.

But the 10 percent limit will remain. Overseas investors had called for a lifting of the limit.

The law also lifts a ban on foreign investment in luxury consumer goods businesses and in industries that are heavy energy users.

A third property of 7,877 square meters suburban Tuen Mun, near the Chinese border, was purchased by Hang Lung Development Co. for 650 million dollars, up 71 percent from the opening bid.

Mr. Burley said the developed properties, units of which will be sold to the public before completion, will come onto the market around 1996 or 1997. The British colony is to revert to Chinese rule in 1997. "Normally I would have expected some uncertainty around this time," he said.

Hong Kong's stock market reacted negatively to the auction, as investors began to fear that the record-breaking prices and the recent strong run of corporate results would not be repeated next year.

The Hang Seng Index was down 261.87 points, or 2.52 percent, closing at 10,148.36.

Some analysts said the high prices reflected a deliberate effort by developers to push up prices of adjacent land they hold.

"The price was far too high," said Eugene Law, research director at Standard Chartered Securities. "People are saying it's a good price on one hand, but on the other it's seen as an effort by developers to push up prices."

Property analysts were mixed as to whether Sino Land paid too much for its two lots.

"The sites will need to be sold significantly above current levels, but the indicators are still good," said Michael Clarke, managing director of Chung Sen Surveyors.

"There is concern that prices are too high, but prices have not reached such a level that would precipitate a major crash," he said.

Mr. Clarke said, interest rates had reached the bottom of their cycle and would have to rise, which will have an impact on housing affordability by raising mortgage rates. The prime rate is currently 6.5 percent.

Chung Sen Surveyors estimated that Sino Land would have to sell the apartments it would build at the Kowloon site for \$2,000 dollars per square foot — compared with 5,000 dollars at today's market rates. That would make the price of a typical 500-square-foot apartment 4 million dollars.

"When it comes to the end user, it's a bit too much," said Pi Leung, Chung Sen Surveyors chairman.

(Reuters, AFP)

Petrochemical Project in Singapore

Huge Foreign Investment Set Despite Global Slump

Reuters

SINGAPORE — A group of U.S., European and Japanese companies said Tuesday that they were proceeding with a \$3.4 billion (Singapore dollar) petrochemical expansion — Singapore's biggest single foreign investment — despite a global petrochemical slump.

Executives said they hoped the expansion, to be completed in the second quarter of 1997, would coincide with an end to the downturn and a pick-up in petrochemical prices and margins.

The investment involves expansion of the complex operated

by Petrochemical Corp. of Singapore, The Polyolefin Co., Phillips Petroleum Singapore Chemicals Pte. and Denka Singapore Pte. It also entails the establishment of a styrene monomer and propylene oxide complex under Seraya Chemicals Singapore Pte.

The addition will have annual capacity of 428,000 tons of ethylene and 214,000 tons of propylene. The current annual capacity of the existing complex is 450,000 tons of ethylene and 225,000 tons of propylene.

Products from the complex will provide the raw materials for industries such as plastics, packaging, cars and electronics.

Asian Pacific demand for petrochemical products is expected to easily outpace growth in the rest of the world for some time to

come, said a Petrochemical Corp. spokesman.

Singapore's existing petrochemical complex, opened in 1984, has recovered most of its investment executives said.

However, worldwide overcapacity and depressed demand in Europe, the United States and Japan have hit profitability.

Petrochemical Corp. of Singapore made a net profit of \$21.5 million Singapore dollars (\$22.4 million) in 1992, down sharply from 115.3 million Singapore dollars in 1991. Polyolefin Co. also saw sharply lower profits for 1992 at 17 million Singapore dollars against 1991's 54.9 million Singapore dollars. Industry sources said Phillips Petroleum Singapore Chemicals Pte. did not make any money in 1992.

Phillips Petroleum International will reduce its current 35.714 percent stake to 30 percent, while Sumitomo Chemical Co. will take a 20 percent stake. Sumitomo currently owns 14.286 percent of Phillips Petroleum Singapore Chemicals Pte.

Investor's Asia

	Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
12000	2500	21000	
11000	2450	20000	
10000	2300	19000	
9000	2100	18000	
8000	2000	17000	
7000	1900	16000	
6000	1800	15000	
5000	1700	14000	
4000	1600	13000	
3000	1500	12000	
2000	1400	11000	
1000	1300	10000	
0	1200	9000	
O N D J F M	1993 1994	1993 1994	1993 1994
Exchange Index			
Hong Kong Hang Seng	10,148.36	10,410.20	-2.22
Singapore Straits Times	2,813.68	2,842.72	-1.22
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,161.70	2,180.10	+0.07
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20,216.62	19,997.20	+1.10
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,113.41	1,125.63	+1.08
Bangkok SET	1,375.97	1,372.93	+0.22
Seoul Composite Stock	Closed 918.88		
Taipei Weighted Price	5,462.44	5,414.64	+0.70
Manila Composite	2,795.65	2,661.61	+3.78
Jakarta Stock Index	546.41	546.23	+0.03
New Zealand NZSE 40	2,270.20	2,244.55	+1.15
Bombay National Index	1,994.94	2,041.49	-2.28

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- McDonald's Corp.'s Japanese subsidiary said sales in 1993 declined from the previous year for the first time since it was established in 1971; sales slipped to 212.59 billion yen (\$20 billion) from 212.60 billion.
- Vietnam needs an infusion of private capital and aid to upgrade its crumbling infrastructure, officials said Tuesday.
- Sumitomo Bank Ltd., one of Japan's biggest banks, will use Arthur Andersen & Co. for advice about investing abroad, marking the first an influential Tokyo city bank formed such an agreement with a U.S. consulting firm.
- Taiwan's index of leading economic indicators rose 0.4 percent in January from December for the third consecutive monthly gain.
- Qualcomm Inc., a U.S. electronics company, and a subsidiary of Sony Corp. will produce digital cellular-telephone equipment at a new joint venture in San Diego; the new company will be known as Qualcomm Personal Electronics.
- Taiwan's current account surplus for 1993 plummeted to the lowest level since 1984 because of a dwindling trade surplus and increased spending by tourists abroad.

AFP, Reuters, AP, Bloomberg

Fake Goods Burned in Manila

Agence France-Presse

that customs officers had to seek help from manufacturers of the genuine articles in deciding whether they were fake.

The consignment included asserted Louis Vuitton items, coin purses and key holders stamped with names like Chanel, Cartier and Dunhill, and several dozen fake Armani silk jackets.

On Monday, President Fidel V. Ramos signed the Philippine instrument of accession to a 1971 Bern convention on literary and artistic works.

India Budget Cuts Taxes, Interest Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — In an effort to revive stalling industrial growth, India unveiled a 1994-95 budget that reduces corporate taxes, import tariffs and interest rates.

Business leaders largely welcomed what they saw as a growth-oriented budget, but said Tuesday that the fiscal deficit was way off target and could blow India's far-reaching economic reform program off course.

The budget cuts corporate taxes to 40 percent from 50 percent and trims the minimum lending rate by

one percentage point, to 14 percent. It also liberalized currency and import rules.

But Manmohan Singh, the finance minister of India, said the country's deficit would expand sharply, to 7.3 percent of gross domestic product in the year ending in March, compared with a target of 4.7 percent. He predicted a deficit of 6.0 percent of GDP in the coming year.

"The government's inability to prime expenditure is alarming," said Ram Sahaney, managing director of Ashok Leyland, a company that makes trucks.

Mr. Singh said the country needed industrial growth of 6 to 8 percent to underpin the economic reform program introduced in mid-1991 to reverse four decades of socialism and start the process of revamping inefficient industry.

The budget found a cool reception on the Bombay Stock Exchange, with the barometer sensitive index losing 136 points during the first full day of post-budget trading, closing at 4,150.15 points.

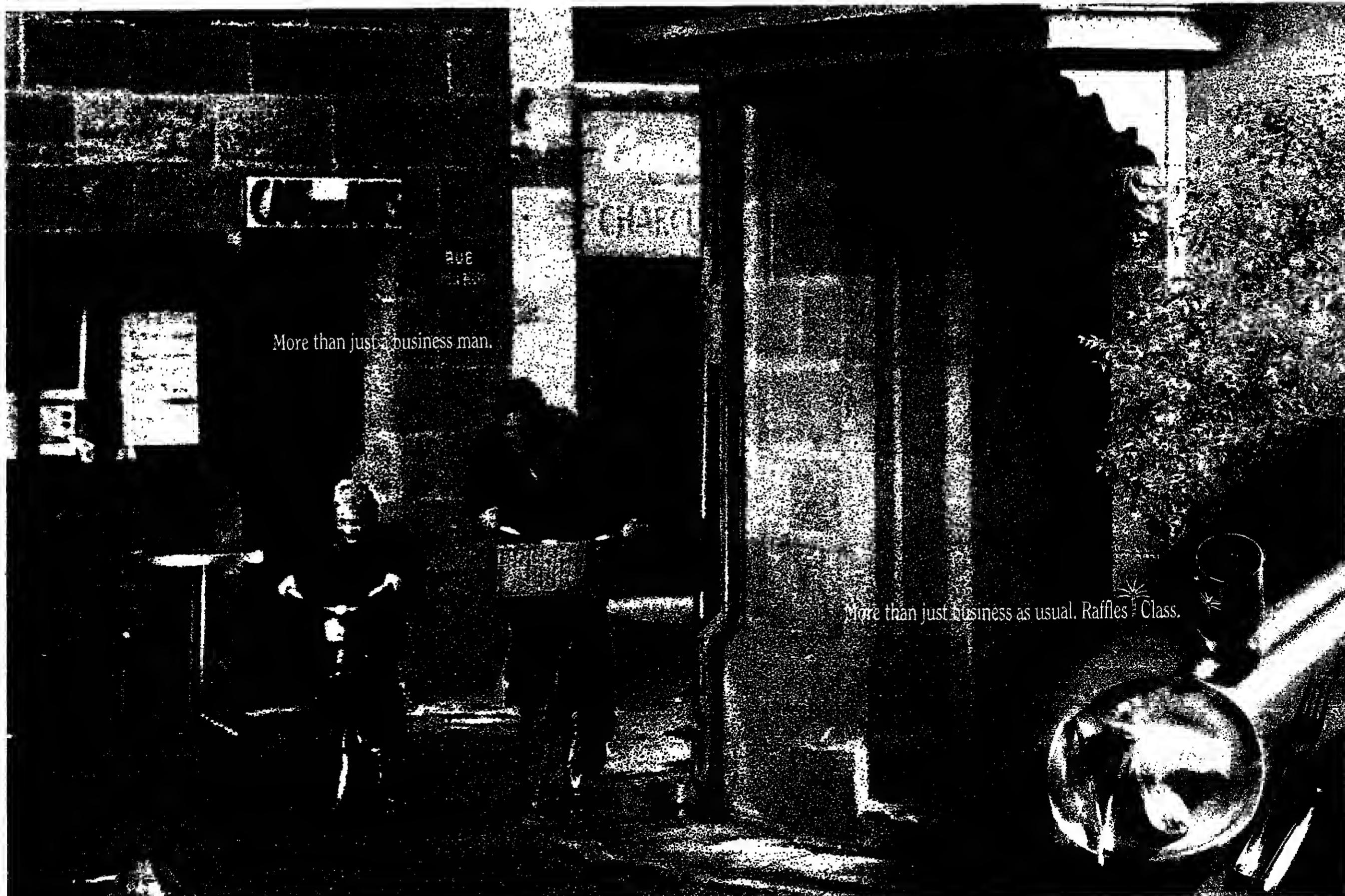
But much of the selling was seen

as profit-taking because the index had rallied sharply in anticipation of a company-friendly budget.

Foreign investors landed the budget, saying it sent positive signals to institutional investors and foreign firms seeking to take advantage of the opening Indian economy.

"The budget is growth-friendly," said Navinder Sahni of Martin Partners U.K., a brokerage. "Input costs for most firms will go down. We are heading towards a lower cost India."

(Reuters, AFP)



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Herald Tribune.

COMPANY RESULTS

	Chiquita Brands	Year	1992	1992
	Revenue	Revenue	Net Income	Net Income
Revenue	567.14	559.92	4,156	3,623
Net Loss	44.42	50.42	1.59	3.58
Year	1992	1992	1992	1992
Revenue	2,348	2,262	4,621	4,065
Net Income	143.20	130.74	517	375
Per Share	1.16	1.08	0.45	0.32
Year	1993	1993	1993	1993
Revenue	7,259	7,088	11,068	10,005
Net Income	1.53	1.51	3.53	3.21
Per Share	1.53	1.51	3.53	3.21
Net Loss	51.08	58.04		

	Penney (J.C.)	Year	1992	1992
	Revenue	Revenue	Net Income	Net Income
Revenue	2,507	2,492	1,271	1,271
Net Loss	1.45	1.42		
Year	1992	1992	1992	1992
Revenue	1,432	1,432	1,432	1,432
Net Income	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Per Share	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Year	1993	1993	1993	1993
Revenue	1,432	1,432	1,432	1,432
Net Income	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Per Share	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01

	TRW	Year	1992	1992
	Revenue	Revenue	Net Income	Net Income
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Year	1993	1993	1993	1993
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50

	Genuine Parts	Year	1992	1992
	Revenue	Revenue	Net Income	Net Income
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Year	1993	1993	1993	1993
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50

	Hornschleifer Ind.	Year	1992	1992
	Revenue	Revenue	Net Income	Net Income
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Year	1993	1993	1993	1993
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50

	Viacom	Year	1992	1992
	Revenue	Revenue	Net Income	Net Income
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Year	1993	1993	1993	1993
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50

	Westvaco	Year	1992	1992
	Revenue	Revenue	Net Income	Net Income
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Year	1993	1993	1993	1993
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50

	Woolworth	Year	1992	1992
	Revenue	Revenue	Net Income	Net Income
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Year	1993	1993	1993	1993
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50

	Woolworth	Year	1992	1992
	Revenue	Revenue	Net Income	Net Income
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Per Share	1.03	1.03	0.50	0.50
Year	1993	1993	1993	1993
Revenue	1,020	1,020	2,005	2,076
Net Income	1.03	1.03		

SPORTS

Changes in Bulls' Lineup Fail to Move Cavaliers

The Associated Press

It is reaching the point where the Chicago Bulls can't win at home. True, they are 20-6 in Chicago Stadium, but they have lost four of their last six there, the latest defeat coming with an 89-81 loss Monday night to the Cleveland Cavaliers.

Chicago's coach, Phil Jackson, changed his starting lineup by benching guard Pete Myers, moving Scottie Pippen from forward to guard and inserting Toni Kukoc at forward.

It made little difference: Kukoc missed all nine of his shots and did not score, and the Cavaliers won their seventh straight.

"I thought that again tonight we were overall just outplayed by our opponent," Jackson said. "They contested the ball well and there were no easy shots."

"The experiment with Toni as a starter failed miserably," he said. "He needs to get comfortable. Maybe after a good hard practice we can get back on track."

The Cavaliers are very much on track despite a rash of injuries. Against the Bulls they received 19 points from Mark Price and 17 from Bobbi Phillips.

"We got good play from the young guys," Price said. "They're making the most of it."

The Cavaliers' medical list keeps growing: Brad Daugherty (ham-

string), Larry Nance (strained foot tendon) and John Battie (dislocated elbow).

"We're at a point where the guys are feeling comfortable with the system," Price said. "I'm just trying to be the father figure with the young guys."

Cleveland stretched a 43-38 half-time lead to 63-45 when Gerald Wilkins sank a 20-foot (6-meter) jumper with 5:08 left in the third quarter. The closest the Bulls got from that point was the final score.

"I'm very, very proud of the ef-

fort tonight," said the Cavaliers' coach, Mike Fratello. "The guys reached deep down inside to compete against the Bulls here. You hope to sustain some of that effort after the first 24 minutes since you know they are going to come back at you here. Tonight, we got contributions from everyone."

B.J. Armstrong scored 20 points and Pippen added 18 for the Bulls.

"We've lost a little something and I don't know what it is," said Pippen. "There is no tenacity. We don't have the same mental toughness as we did in the first half" of the season.

"I guess you can say the two guard didn't work well. I'm not finger-pointing or anything, but Toni has to play better defense. He has to be a better all-around player."

Kukoc said he was excited about making his sixth start of the season, but nothing good came out of it.

"I had a couple of open shots and didn't take them," he said. "I put myself in trouble early. I passed the ball when I was open and I should have shot it. This is the first time I have played a lot of minutes [23] and not scored in my basketball career."

Since the All-Star break, the Bulls are 3-5 and their scoring average in their last five losses is 84 points, 12 less than their overall average.

Jazz 89, Rockets 85: Karl Malone scored 18 points, two on a fadeaway in the lane with 3:59 seconds left that gave Utah its sixth straight victory.

The victory made it a back-to-back sweep of the Rockets, whom the Jazz had beaten, 95-85, on Saturday night in Houston. The Jazz have also defeated San Antonio and Phoenix in the last few days.

The Rockets' Hakeem Olajuwon led all scorers with 20 points, but missed four free throws in the fourth quarter, in which he was scoreless.

A tip follow by Don Reid pulled the Hoyas to 64-60 with 2:11 left.

After the teams traded turnovers, Joey Brown found Harrington for an easy layup to cut the deficit to 64-62 with 2.8 seconds left to play.

Reid then fouled Marshall on the ensuing inbounds play. Marshall, who went down early in the game after taking an elbow from Harrington in the side of the head, made both free throws to put the game away.

No. 10 Louisville 108, Howard 65: Greg Minor scored 13 of his 25 points during a 28-3 first-half run and Louisville (23-4) coasted over visiting Howard (10-15). Center Clifford Rozier added 12 points to become the third player in Louisville history to score 1,000 points in two seasons. The others were Wes Unseld and Butch Beard, now the Howard coach.

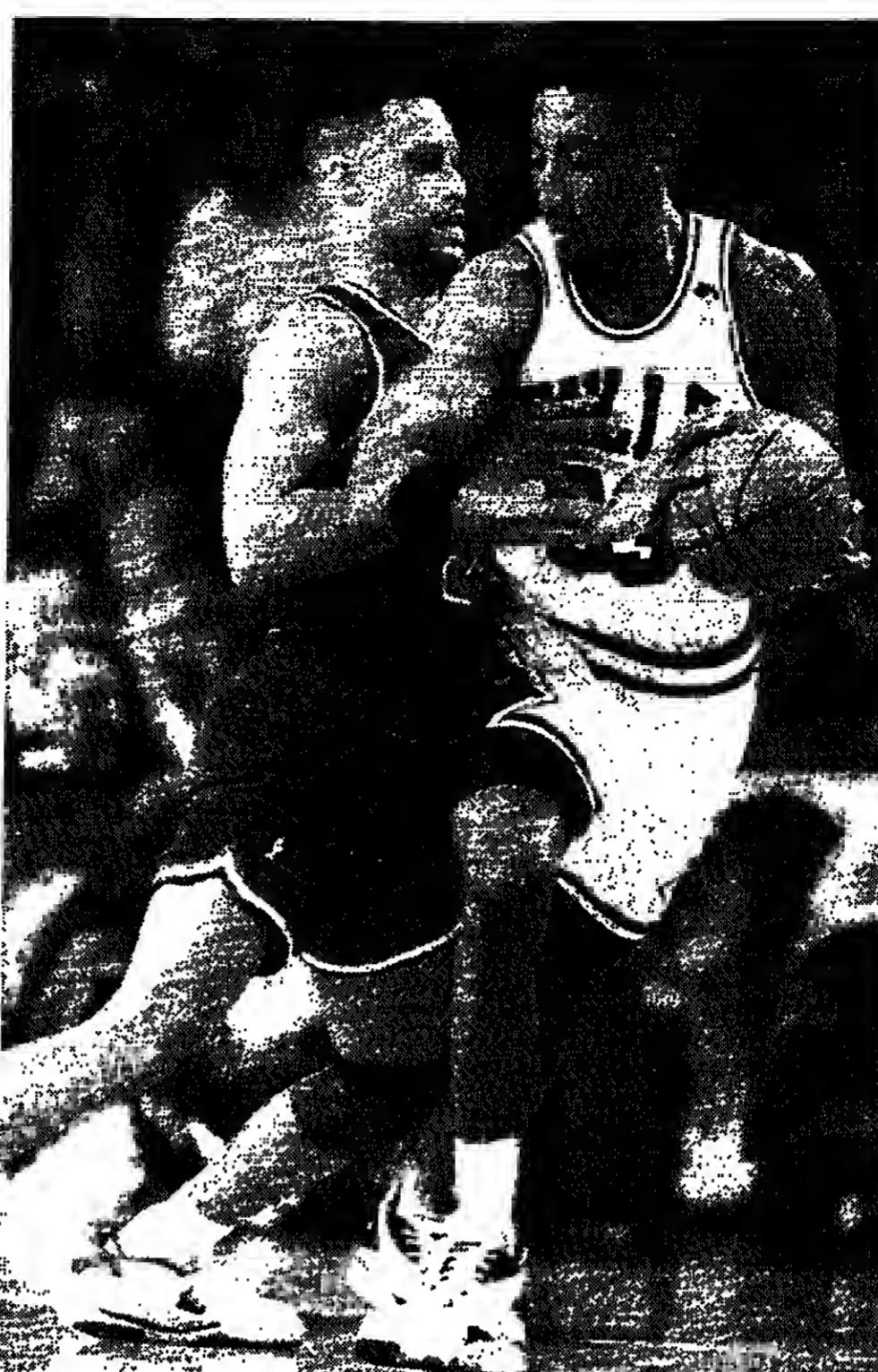
No. 22 Marquette 96, San Francisco 65: Jim McIlvane, the leading collegiate shot-blocker, swatted away seven and added 21 points and 12 rebounds as host Marquette (21-7) defeated San Francisco (16-10).

Wade Houston, with Tennessee's team heading for its worst record in more than 30 years, has resigned as the school's basketball coach.

He said he would leave after this season. The Vols have two regular-season games left before the Southeastern Conference tournament in two weeks.

The Vols are 5-19 and last in the SEC's eastern division at 2-12. They are on track for Tennessee's worst regular season since the 1961-62 team finished 4-19.

Maravich left LSU without a degree when the Atlanta Hawks of the National Basketball Association signed him to what in 1970 was the richest rookie contract ever, \$1.9 million. He is the NCAA's all-time leading scorer and was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame af-



Scottie Pippen, moved from forward to guard, was moved further out by the Cavaliers' Chris Mills.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Georgetown 66-62, in a Big East Conference game Monday in Lan- dover, Maryland, where the Wash- ington team sometimes plays.

"Maybe on the way back it'll hit me. Still, when you think about all the great Georgetown teams that have played here over the years, it stands out as being something pretty significant."

Douyell Marshall scored 23 points and Connecticut (25-3, 15-2) held off a late rally by Georgetown (16-8, 10-6) after going ahead for good with just under 13 minutes left in the first half and increasing its advantage to seven points with just over two minutes left before intermission.

After Georgetown cut the deficit to 38-35 in the opening minute of the second half, the Huskies took advantage of several lapses by the Hoyas to seize the momentum.

Georgetown turned the ball over four straight times; three times the Huskies scored to open a 44-35 advantage with 16:08 left to play.

"I thought we got a little too anxious with some of our shots," said Georgetown's coach, John Thompson. "We have to get the ball inside to be effective, and when we were doing that, it worked for us."

After the Huskies increased the lead to 51-40, Othella Harrington pulled the Hoyas back into contention.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



AC Milan Drops Papin for Match Against Bremen

Agence France-Presse

The Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — Although Louisiana State University named its basketball stadium after "Pistol" Pete Maravich, he couldn't make the school's hall of fame.

Neither could Shaquille O'Neal, one of the school's most famous athletes.

The reason? Neither graduated. The rules were changed Monday when the LSU athletic council voted, 9 to 1, to consider nominees who don't meet the hall's requirements: graduation, a varsity letter, institutional distinction and good character.

Maravich left LSU without a degree when the Atlanta Hawks of the National Basketball Association signed him to what in 1970 was the richest rookie contract ever, \$1.9 million. He is the NCAA's all-time leading scorer and was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame af-

ter a 10-year career with the Hawks, Utah Jazz and Boston Celtics.

O'Neal left school in mid-semes-

ter after his junior season, signing a reported seven-year, \$40 million contract as the Orlando Magic's No. 1 selection in the 1992 NBA draft. He went on to win the league's rookie of the year award.

"Everyone here has a strong commitment to academics," said Loren Scott, an economics professor who is a member of the athletic council. "But if Shaq came to you after three years with the offers he had, would anyone honestly have said he should have stayed in school?"

LSU was the only school in the Southeastern Conference that required half of future members to have a degree, the council's re-

search showed.

"I keep hearing that the whole dynamic of 'student-athlete' has

changed," said a linguistics profes-

sor, Hugh Buckingham, the only

council member who voted to keep the old policy. "I get tired of hearing that."

The change, he said, tells people that "it's too much to expect some-

one to graduate." He added, "I can't go along with that."

A school spokesman, Herb Vincent, said exceptions had been made in the past when an athlete left school to go to war.

The vote means Maravich can be

ominated at the hall of fame selec-

tion committee meeting in Decem-

ber and, if the council grants an ex-

ception, his nomination will be

voted on in December 1995.

O'Neal cannot be nominated until 1995, three years after he left. If he is granted an exception by two-thirds of the athletic council and is named on 80 percent of the selec-

tion committee ballots, he could be

inducted in 1997.

Papin will not play for AC Milan in Wednesday night's Champions

Cup match against Werder Bremen, the Italian club said Tuesday.

Papin, whose game has declined

since last season, when he scored 13

goals in 22 matches, will be re-

placed by Montenegro playmaker

Dejan Savicic as the third non-

Italian on the team.

Papin, the former captain of

France's national team and winner

of the European Footballer of the

Year award, was dropped for Sun-

day's 2-1 league victory over Fogi-

ta.

Although Papin has a contract

for 1994-95, the Italian press has

reported that Milan's coach, Fabio

Capello, is fast losing confidence in

the striker. The speculation is that

he will return to Olympique Mar-

selle, or go to Japan to play.

High-Tide Odors

International Herald Tribune

TURIN — As inevitable as flood waters pouring over walls not built to withstand them, so the Italian financial scandal seeps into Europe's major soccer competitions.

With so many Italian industrialists and parliamentarians besotted with the sport — or merely using soccer as a populist acquisition — it was only a matter of time. UEFA, already embarrassed by the corruption surrounding the 1993 European champion, Olympique Marseille, is trying to keep its finger in the dike of the Torino Affair.

Italy's Guardia di Finanza has dug deeply into Torino and its alleged myriad financial malpractices, not least of which involves the now deposed club president, Gian Mauro Borsano. A member of parliament indicted in a major business scandal, he allegedly siphoned large amounts of transfer fees into Swiss bank accounts. One such transfer, the sale of Gianluigi Lentini for \$20 million to AC Milan, supposedly entailed an under-the-counter payment of \$5.5 million.

Furthermore, Silvio Berlusconi, the Milan team's owner, who now is running for the office of prime minister, is reputed to have acquired 51 percent of the shares in the Torino club. Such a nice fellow, such a friend to soccer, Berlusconi apparently is offering his wealthy hand to Torino, as he would to Napoli, to ensure that if the receiver ever did call in the debts those famous, but infamously ill-

run, clubs would be spared closure.

Rob Hughes

UEFA is wisely keeping its distance from the financial internal politics of Italian soccer. No doubt it hopes that Arsenal, the London team which on Wednesday plays Torino in the first leg of a Cup Winners' Cup encounter, can erase from Europe the possibility of a second Marseille, which will be tough and go, even if Arsenal did crush Standard Liege 10-0, in the previous round.

Nevertheless, UEFA has attempted to be judicious in timing its own forced inquiry into allegations that Torino, before a match against AEK Athens two years ago, sought to bribe a referee and linesmen by providing prostitutes thinly disguised as "interpreters."

The more the police probe, the worse the aroma of scandal in Turin grows. Two Uruguayan players abruptly departed the scene last month, one of them the highly touted goalscorer Carlos Aguilera, who has been linked by investigators to a drug and prostitution racket run between South America and Italy.

Aguilera, of course, protests his innocence. But be and the other Uruguayan, Marcelo Saralegui, have quit Torino, with the club's blessing, just at a time when the next round of European honors beckon.

Remarkably, the club limps on. More remarkably its coach, Emiliano Mondonica, the man left holding his bankrupt baby, cajoles and persuades those players left to keep going. Despite the absences, despite a rash of injuries, his team on Sunday beat Inter Milan 2-0. Torino's second victory in a dozen games was testimony to Mondonica's wily ability to turn his team's successes.

Ah, timing. UEFA has set a date for its inquiry involving Torino: March 17, two days after the return leg against Arsenal in London.

Europe's governing body of soccer has also taken care with its referees. For Wednesday's match in Turin, Joe Quinon, known as the incorruptible Parisian, will be in charge. He will be attended, at all times, by two UEFA minders. So, too, in London a fortnight later, will the Dutch referee Jan Blankenstein.

T HIS ARBITER of the second leg happens to be the one top referee in Europe who openly professes his homosexuality. "I don't think," Blankenstein says smiling when the question of attractive female Torino interpreters is raised, "that will bother me!"

Blankenstein, in any case, deserves the limelight. He was deprived of handling last month's prestigious match at San Siro between AC Milan and Parma for the European Super Cup. UEFA did not want to risk having a Dutch official taking disciplinary action that might keep a Parma player out of Thursday's Cup Winners' Cup match against Ajax Amsterdam.

Alas, the stand-in referee showed yellow cards to three Parma defenders, all of whom will now miss the match in Amsterdam.

I almost wrote: a pure delight. But where soccer for huge financial stakes is played, purity is the last adjective that springs to the cautious mind. The really massive rewards are, these days, in the Champions' League, itself a ruination of former European Cup knockout traditions.

Two forces dominate. In pool B, the Berlusconi squad in Milan, despite having to do without Dutch influence, now squeezes opponents to pour defeat. In pool A, inconsistent but more enjoyable by far, Barcelona is the favorite.

On Wednesday Barcelona will be firing shots at Monaco, which replaced Marseille. The team from the principality is capably managed and hunk around the competitive German, Jürgen Klinsmann.

But it faces a Barcelona club that has struck for 14 goals in its last three Spanish league games. Three, by the Bulgarian Hristo Stoichkov, the Brazilian Romario and the Dane Michael Laudrup, quash this season's impudent Spanish league leader, Deportivo La Coruña, last Sunday.

The irresistible forward strengths of Barca are occasionally matched by uncertainty on defense, and by the same problem that beset Milan, that of having too many foreign players for real harmony. So there is a chance for Monaco, a chance under the heading of natural justice.

OBSERVER

A Break From News

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — We spent three weeks where it never snows and there was no touch with the news, which is often fatal to journalists. In journalism, survival requires a zealot's belief in the importance of the present moment, and three weeks of refuge from present moments can leave that faith in tatters.

Three weeks without immersion in the millions of absolutely vital present moments that constitute journalism's definition of three weeks — as reader, would you believe how little of consequence really happens in three weeks?

Would you believe maybe nothing?

"A cease-fire in the Balkans you call nothing?" someone will ask, someone fleetingly lifting eyes and ears from the canoodling of present moments pouring in from CNN, The New York Times, *Entertainment Weekly*, *Oprah*, *Time*, *Entertainment Tonight*, the whole, in fact, madhouse of what is called "information" such as the paroxysm of the language, Heaven having refused to help us.

"Information," indeed. Information's job is to enrich us, not to bury us in popcorn.

Information, as opposed to "information," would not shout of a cease-fire in the Balkans, but sigh quietly of "another cease-fire" in the Balkans.

As for the mass murder in Israel, it is notable for the great number of victims in a single incident, but matched against the number of Arabs and Israelis killed since their killings began years ago, it is a trifling number.

Diplomacy will or won't be impeded, but only for the moment, and afterward it will succeed or fail in its own time, and probably, over the long run, do both.

You ask, "After three weeks of absence from present moments, how do you know of these things?"

A quick study, reader. That's how. The journalist who cannot fly from Washington tonight, land in Ulan Bator tomorrow afternoon and three hours later file a comprehensive report on the political, economic and moral crisis confronting Ulan Bator is not worth the card.

board it takes to make a press card. He must be a quick study.

Preparing to re-enter the world of present moments, I buried myself two hours ago in the newspapers of the past three weeks. They tell of the Balkans and Israel and of incessant blizzards coating the north in ice, abandoned cars and those sinister creations of the snow-removal artists, ancient blackened mountains of crushed snow that are urban America's winter wonderland.

These stories provide a shameful twinge of sadistic pleasure for one who has passed three weeks where the climate was perfect day and night and the only annoyance a woodpecker wearing his beak out on the house's clapboards.

Still, even the evil-weather stories show how fragile journalism's memory can be. They bring to mind an insupportable New York winter 10 or 12 years ago when a grotesque black tower of snow stood, apparently unmetabolized, at Hudson and Jane Streets well into August, if I remember correctly, and if not, so what?

"The artistic lie is always preferable to the inartistic truth, except in journalism," according to Henry James, who despised journalism.

And no wonder, I say to myself, as I wade through thousands of square yards of prose about young people engaged in ice-and-snow sports and dance in Norway.

This is intertwined with a tawdry tale about one Tony Harding, whose fate in these frigid endeavors so fascinates all America that scarcely a couch potato can bear to turn off the television.

So obsessed with Tonya Harding, America apparently lost all interest in President Clinton. The president, whoever he is, is America's superstar, for the obvious reason that presidents lend themselves to the simple situation-comedy format that television, being an entertainment medium, needs to convey news. Imagine trying to get the TV audience interested in some 500 congressmen and their families.

So for three weeks of breathtakingly vital present moments, President Superstar gave way to a sad wail in an ice rink. The thought begins to thrill me. Must be time to resume journalism.

"I told him it could be a conference center and the smaller villas could be used to house people," Smyth recalled.

New York Times Service

Acton Legacy: Tale of 2 Cultures

By William H. Honan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It seemed an improbable bequest: Sir Harold Acton, the historian and art collector who epitomized the British upper crust, left his magnificent art-filled estate in Italy to a thoroughly American school, New York University.

But there lies a 40-year-old tale.

The Acton estate, La Pietra, with five magnificent villas situated on

57 acres (23 hectares) of olive groves and formal gardens overlooking Florence, as well as its internationally renowned art collection and a \$25 million endowment, became NYU's property with Sir Harold's death Sunday at his home in Italy at age 89.

The man who knows the history is James M. Hester, who became president of NYU in 1962, a few months after Sir Harold signed an agreement with the university establishing the terms of his bequest. For the next 14 years, Hester and his wife visited Sir Harold at his villa every summer.

"Acton's first idea was to leave everything to his alma mater, Oxford," Hester said Monday, "but Oxford is really a collection of colleges lacking a central authority that could manage such a gift."

"Consequently, in about 1954, he went looking in the United States," he continued. "It happened that he was drawn to Robert Lehman, who was then chairman of the advisory committee of NYU's Institute of Fine Arts. Lehman's father and Acton's father had been friends and fellow art collectors, and Lehman convinced him that NYU would know how to take care of his estate."

Sir Harold was originally inspired to turn his home into a center for the study of art — and a legacy for education — by his friend Bernard Berenson, the art historian and critic who died in 1959. On Berenson's death, his alma mater, Harvard University, received his 16th-century Florentine home, Villa I Tatti.

With its huge library and some 300,000 photographs of Italian Renaissance paintings, Villa I Tatti has become the Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies — a mecca for scholars in the field.

Sir Harold had in mind the same sort of thing. Originally he wanted to leave his estate to NYU's Institute of Fine Arts. But Craig Smyth, who was then director of the institute, persuaded him to leave La Pietra to the university instead.

"I told him it could be a conference center and the smaller villas could be used to house people," Smyth recalled.

New York Times Service

La Pietra, whose name is taken from a Roman milestone located near the villa, was purchased by Sir Harold's parents in 1903, a year before he was born. His father, Arthur, came from England and studied art in Paris. His mother, Hortense Mitchell, was the daughter of a wealthy Chicago banker. After their marriage, the Actons settled in Florence.

Both were deeply interested in the arts and devoted their energies to building their collections at La Pietra. Sir Harold, who never married and had no heirs, continued to collect art and to write about his interests in books such as "The Last Medici," "The Bourbons of Naples" and "Memoirs of an Estate," published in 1948. His knighthood was conferred by Queen Elizabeth II in 1966 for his service to the arts.

The availability of the Acton estate fits neatly into the plans of L. Jay Oliva, the current president of NYU, who sees the gift — which could be the most expensive one ever received by an American college or university — "as a hook for our plans for becoming the world's first truly global university."

The estimated value of the Acton estate, Oliva said, is between \$10 million and \$50 million. Previously, the largest single gift to an American educational institution was \$125 million pledged to Louisiana State University in 1981 by Claude R. Pennington.

The Acton estate, which is a few minutes' drive from central Florence, includes a 60-room Baroque country house and four smaller Baroque and Renaissance villas amid a formal Tuscan garden replete with statuary.

The art collection, which, according to the terms of the bequest, may not be moved or sold, includes 15th-century tapestries woven for the Medici, paintings by Giotto precursors and students, Romanesque sculptures and a Donatello relief of the Virgin and Child.

One prominent expert on European art, who asked not to be identified, said that the paintings were "mostly by secondary masters and of interest only to scholars."

Oliva responded: "If the art is of interest to scholars, then we're immensely happy. We don't expect this to be the Uffizi."

"The Acton gift is a centerpiece for several major things," Oliva said. "Already we have student programs in Paris, Madrid, Prague, Tokyo — 14 different places around the world. This will accelerate our plans to have every undergraduate spend a semester abroad, preferably studying in a foreign university rather than a satellite campus, as is usually the case with study programs abroad."

New York Times Service

PEOPLE

Nicholson as Vandal?

but you have to learn to control your emotions and feelings in that respect."

Prince John Friso, 25, second in line to the Dutch throne, is beginning a six-month engineering internship with the American aerospace company McDonnell Douglas in California. The prince, an aviation and aerospace technology major at Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands, attended the University of California College of Engineering at Berkeley for two years.

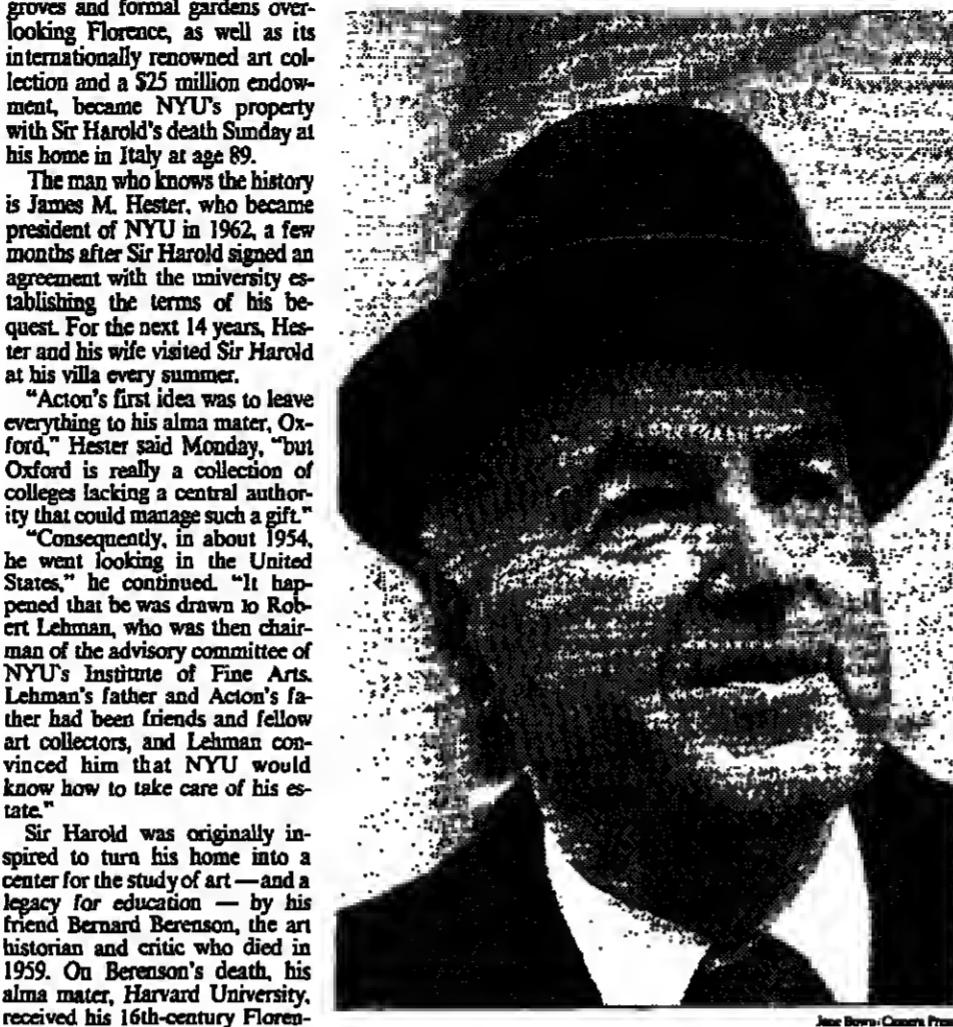
Kathleen Battle's demeanor was demure and her voice was velvety as she sang in New York for the first time since she was fired last month by the Metropolitan Opera. The Carnegie Hall concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra, with Battle as soloist, was scheduled before the Met fired her.

Catherine Deneuve has been named vice president of the jury for the Cannes film festival in May. It will be the first time that the actress will serve on the festival's jury, which will be headed this year by Clint Eastwood.

David Letterman can afford to be gracious. He returned to his old haunt at NBC with a \$14 million CBS contract and the highest-rated late-night show on U.S. television. His old "Late Night" theme music welcomed Letterman back on stage for his first official visit to the set where he spent 11 years as host. "I love what you've done with the place," Letterman graciously told Conan O'Brien, his successor. The appearance marked a shift in his relations with NBC, which angrily claimed Letterman's "Late Night" comedy bits as its "intellectual property" when he left the network in 1993 after being passed over to replace Johnny Carson as host of the "Tonight" show. It probably won't be Letterman's last "Late Night" show: He asked to come back and O'Brien invited him.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

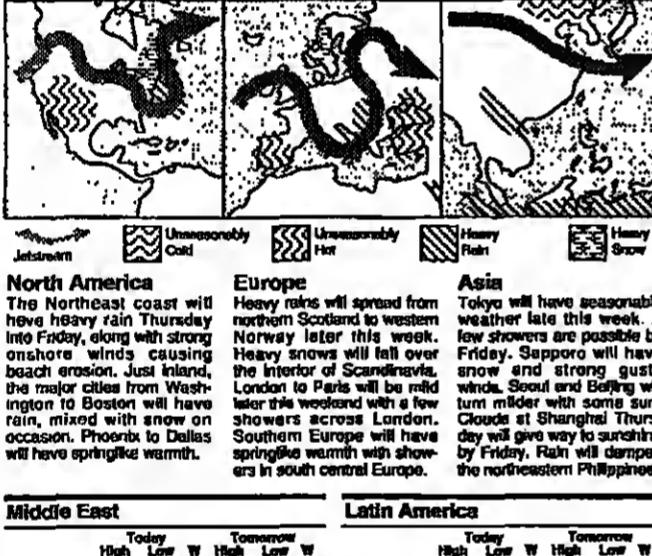
Appears on Page 15



Sir Harold Acton, who left his estate in Italy with five villas and superb art collection, plus \$25 million, to New York University.

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America

Europe
Heavy rains will spread from northern Scotland to western Europe later this week. Heavy snow will fall over the interior of Scandinavia. Just inland, London to Paris will be cold but the weather will be a few degrees above normal. London to Paris will give way to sunshine by Friday. Rain will dampen the northeastern Philippines.

Asia
Asia will have reasonable weather late this week. A cold front will move across northern Japan on Friday. Sapporo will have huge and strong gusty winds. Seoul and Beijing will have cold weather with a few snow showers across London to Paris. Shanghai, Thailand and Southern Europe will have springlike warmth with showers in south central Europe.

Africa

Latin America

Middle East

Asia

Africa

Latin America

Middle East

ACROSS

1 Granitlike
3 Paris's —
5 Monceau
9 Paradigm of happiness
13 Melville book
14 Toledo ta ta
15 Guys and Dolls: Tony winner, 1961
17 Lose freshness
18 The Rok Island Line?
20 Argus-eyed

Solution to Puzzle of March 1

PARSE PEARS
CRANITAE AEGOPS
RERATES CREMATE
ADELE REO ARAP
SOSO PLESI SIENA
GALEN RAN
IMA VANE ELEVEN
LAW ANAGRAM IWO
KINDLE AERO MEG
ROT OMANS
CHAIN CEMIS CROP
LOPE SIS PRADO
USEOCAR STRIPEO
TRUDGE ISOMERS
SPEAR REAPS

DOWN

1 In what manner
2 What — mind reader?

CROSSWORD

3 The Pillsbury Doughboy?

4 Pamper

5 Dell meat

6 Punch's cousin

7 Public uprisings

8 Woo

9 Wheels, so to speak

10 Southwest plain

11 Tours ta ta

12 Spanish Guitar Player artist

13 Meet Morpheus

14 Josses

15 CD — (modern "book")

16 Pioneer Carson

17 Muslim priest

18 Francesco

19 Rinaldi

20 competitor

21 Not on once

22 Nathan Hale, 6.g.

23 Kind of legs

24 Removal of Junitor from a will?

25 Part of Caesar's reproach

26 Large

27 Bread grains

28 Jerry-built structure

29 Tequila plant

30 Asocial person

31 Nebraska Indians

32 Economized

33 Gin

34 Public's place

35 Hint

36 With respect to

37 Actress — Dawn Chung

38 As well as

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